

IF ONE WOMAN IS BEING RAPED

WORONI

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Volume 35 No. 5
April 26th 1983

RAPE AS A TACTIC OF WAR

RAPE has accompanied wars of Religion; knights and pilgrims took time off for sexual assault as they marched towards Constantinople in the first Crusade.

RAPE has accompanied wars of Revolution

RAPE was a weapon of terror as the German marched through Belgium in World War I.

RAPE was a weapon of revenge as the Russian army marched to Berlin in WW2. RAPE was seen as a way to relieve boredom as American and Australian soldiers searched and destroyed the highlands of Vietnam.

RAPE of El Salvadoran women is a political weapon used by American troops backing the invasion of El Salvador by Honduras.

"Rape is not an isolated act that can be rooted out from patriarchy without ending patriarchy itself. The same men and power structure who victimize women are engaged in the act of raping Vietnam, raping Black people and the very earth we live upon . . . No simple reforms can eliminate rape"

Sue Griffin.

RAPE ON THE HOME FRONT

For women there is no Peacetime.

Domestic Violence, Incestual Rape, Marital Rape, Child Rape are acts of War, that continue in our daily lives. We know of the atrocities committed by the 'enemy' in war time; in peacetime we are told that it is strangers who rape women and children, and yet our experiences show that most rapes are committed by our 'allies'; husbands, fathers, other male relatives and 'friends' or 'acquaintances.'

GLOBAL RAPE

Women and children are the victims of male violence in their homes, on the streets, in the cities, towns and villages.

Women all over the world are organising, talking with other women, forming small groups to share their experiences and protect themselves from ongoing violence. We want the right to live our lives and see our children live their lives free from male violence in all its forms, however we are now faced with the ultimate violation - Destruction in a Nuclear War.

The same men who condone rape as a weapon of terrorism, now have the power to blow the Earth up 25 times!!

We support the action of Women Against Rape to march on Anzac Day to mourn the rapes and murders of millions of women and their action to express solidarity with El Salvadoran women. May our voices echo the strength of our dead sisters.

There is another side to men's wars. Another side to the glory, valour and bravery that official records and accounts reinforce -

THE GLORY of murder.

THE VALOUR of sending men to their deaths.

THE BRAVERY of raping and murdering millions of women and children.

After all wars the men who are left go back home. No-one remembers the women and girls destroyed in every war by soldiers of every army. And back home the rapes go on an on

Rape is an act of war, whether out on the battle front or daily in our streets and houses. It is clear that there has always been a connection between the mentality of rape and the phenomenon of war . . . the socialisation of male sexual violence in our culture forms the basis for corporate and military interests to train a vicious military force. - Mary Daly from her book Gynecology

'Rape is a classic act of terrorism serving the political function of intimidating a rebellious population, but also allows the rapist to reassert his 'manhood'.

- Susan Brownmiller from her Against Our Will.



THEN NO WOMAN IS FREE

INSIDE

- BEHIND THE COLLAPSE IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY.
- ANZAC DAY - A SHORT STORY.
- UNION BOARD ELECTIONS - A GUIDE TO THE CANDIDATES.

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT



PRESIDENT'S REPORT

There is a tendency for students to see university solely in terms of classes. Much of the education here does go on in student organisation, so you miss out on a valuable slice of university if you are not involved. Here are just some of the activities that have occurred over the last two weeks or will be happening.

1. The Students' Association

The reason why students, at the ANU moved from a Students' Representative Council to a Students' Association was a desire for participatory democracy instead of an indirect representative democracy.

Two few students realise they can be directly involved in the Students' Association. It is not intended to be a meeting of boring politicians, as most SRCs are on other campuses, but an organisation in which anyone can be involved. Any student has a right to vote, to put up motions and to consider policy matters. You have a responsibility to be involved if you want to change anything on campus. Come to Students' Association meetings every second Wednesday and come in for a "chat" at the SA Office.

Not only does the Students' Association represent students it also provides facilities for student activities such as clubs and societies.

2. Re-Orientation Day

The Education Collective took the initiative in organising 're-orientation day'. The day was a great success, though I expected all 5,000+ of you to attend. Thank you to all those who organised the day and those who attended. As students we should be serious about questioning and discussing the education process at the ANU.

3. CAS Review

The Careers and Appointments Service is being reviewed by the university. An undergraduate student is needed for the review, so if you are interested contact the Students' Association Office. The review will consider the issues of training versus education, the role of a careers service and the provisions provided by the Careers and Appointments service.

4. Economics (P)

The saga of the Economics Faculty Review Report continues. The Economics Department has finally decided to move into the twentieth century by offering students a full range of grades. This will only occur if units are marked (H) for honours and, on the Department's insistence, (P) for pass.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Annual General Meeting

WED. APRIL 27th.

Union Bistro

8 P.M.

The only other university that uses the signification (P) is Sydney University, which uses it for its Political Economy units. Can the department be offering political economy for its students or is it just misleading advertising? Let's hope the department gets its act together, at least until we introduce a Political-Economy course.

5. Constitution Review Committee

Having at last received the necessary information from liberal students, we can now get on with the introduction of the Students' Representative Council. We have even received a 30 page submission tentatively titled "We the Leyland Brothers" from Stephen King and Philip Walker, chronologically highlighting their epic experiences.

I find it curious that the left are accused of blocking the introduction of an SRC given the source of delays.

6. Corrections

Two errors were contained in my last report. The Education Committee in fact consists of -
David Branson
Gregory Myers
Phillip Kellow
Emma Grahame
Lorraine Dearden

and the first planning meeting for the Cottage will be on May 4th from 5pm to 7pm at the Counselling Centre. This meeting will discuss the welfare needs of ANU, the role of the Cottage and the administration of the cottage. It is the first of a series of meetings and all interested people are welcome to attend.

7. On-Going Activities

The Political-Economy series is off to a good start and everyone is welcome. Come along and get the full programme.

I have received further comment on the Co-op Bookshop. What I need is detailed complaints (facts and figures - e.g. overpriced books) so please come and tell the Students' Association. Work needs to be done to ensure justice to students.

8. Associate Membership

The Students' Association allows non-constituents to become members of the Association for a nominal fee. This year we have had one application, former President Gary Humphries, which has been accepted.

Is there life after the Presidency? No complaints yet but I hope so.

Bill Redpath

Editors -	Layout Assistance -
Helen Campbell	Leo Lazauskas
George Morgan	Kimmo
	Karen James
	Alex Anderson
	Basil Schur
Graphics -	Marcus Kelson
Denise Merydth	Phillip Kellow
Stuart Fullock	Francie Lowe
	Nick Richardson
	Evan Cole

NEXT DEADLINE: MAY 6

1st ISSUE 2nd TERM: MAY 27

Editorial

THE WAY WE WORK IS AS IMPORTANT AS WHAT WE DO

"Woroni", 5 is the last issue for first term, and it seems appropriate to indulge in a spot of editorial "navel-gazing".

"Woroni" is produced each fortnight by an editorial collective: a loosely linked assortment of people who help with layout and graphics. Informal participatory working relationships usually operate - that is, most major decisions are made through discussion with everyone who is working in the office at the time. There is also a high degree of autonomy of each worker over the product: unless a problem arises or help is asked for, the person who lays out each page decides how it will look.

The principle and practice of production by a workers' collective is very important to me. This is because in principle the distribution of power from an hierarchical structure (elected editors) to a non-hierarchical structure is a vital component of the restructuring of consciousness. This is one of the most important tasks of the left in every sphere - from the local "Woroni" office to the ALP's economic summit.

In practice the transfer of skills and experience to as many people as possible not only lessens the workload of the elected editors and makes the task of "Woroni" production (a full-time job, I find) a much more pleasant and satisfying experience, but also because our year in office will result not only in a dozen or so newspapers but in a number of people who can carry their skills and experience acquired through "Woroni" into a range of creative media work.

Recently we decided to hold our first formal "Woroni" workers' meeting. This proved to be a very successful forum for naming and solving specific production problems, airing gripes, and receiving feedback on our work to date.

Some important initiatives emerged which "Woroni" readers - at whom all our efforts are aimed - might like the opportunity to comment on.

Work relationships

We discussed the way "words" and "pictures" tend to be too disjointed in "Woroni". It was proposed that graphics people work more closely with the layout content. (It may be difficult to get the relevant people into the same place at the same time though!)

Most of the front covers so far have been designed by Gregory Myers. Everyone is very happy with his work but we did think we might try to give other people a "go" at covers too.

A diversity of people work on "Woroni": we differ almost as much in our political perspectives as we do in our design opinions! It was agreed, despite this, that our common aim produced a sense of unity. The interpersonal skills most important to working in collectives were identified as the ability to listen, open-mindedness, and an interest in the job. George and I are in a special position - being elected means we are responsible to the Students' Association; and being paid (a little) means we get the chores nobody wants; and a lot of the worrying! We have not, so far, found any clash between our responsibilities to the student body, and our commitment to collective decisionmaking.

Feedback

Many "Woroni" workers had heard comments from students who felt there was too much 'one-eyed' politics in "Woroni". There is a notable emphasis on 'politics'. This occurs because it is chiefly activists who submit articles.

It was decided that passive complaints should be confronted: if YOU don't like "Woroni", why not write and tell us why? Why not investigate and report on an area of special interest to you? We receive very little information from ANU's many sporting groups, events in the halls and colleges, etc. WRITE! WRITE! WRITE! and draw, and take photos... (only sexist, racist or defamatory material will be rejected). Attention was also called to inadequate advertising of deadlines. We hope to improve this next term.

Production

An evaluation of "Woroni's" to date revealed several points of criticism. Some workers felt that the layout has been too tripe and "standard" and that greater experimentation with different typefaces and more innovative techniques might produce a more interesting presentation.

At the same time it was noted that in every issue there is at least one page that is somebody's "first attempt". We want to encourage people to keep coming back for more - so it was felt that unless something was outstandingly awful, innovation should not be asked of people until they have mastered some basic skills (e.g. straight lines).

An interesting discussion developed around the question of "art for art's sake". Some people thought this a good idea and worth encouraging (e.g. a regular "Poetry" section) while others found it inconceivable to separate "ART" from its context, and that we should rather aim for increasing the aesthetic value of political content.

Suggestions:

The meeting ended on a positive note with several exciting suggestions emerging: these are -

1) Regular meetings of "Woroni" workers for evaluation sessions,

2) More pre-planning of layout (so we can cut down on last minute crises) - although it seems that "total control" is unattainable.

3) A short story competition, to encourage original contributions

4) To institute a *Woroni Ideas book* to convey information, advice, comments, and suggestions, to improve the flow of communication.

5) To investigate the purchase of a Headline machine. In brief, this is a typeset-maker. The initial cost of this machine would probably be about \$1,000. Though this seems a lot, compared to the \$100 or so per issue we spend on typeset for headings at present, the investment would pay for itself after the first year. We are unlikely to be able to afford it unless we can raise a loan but new technology advances irrevocably and this would certainly be a great improvement.

Last Word: I have no difficulty resisting the temptation to "thank all my fans" as Gary Humphries is wont to (ss p.11). But this has been a particularly difficult issue to produce because George, and many other familiar faces, are away at conferences or have essay deadlines looming. So Leo and Karen, who worked all night to see it through to deadline dawn, deserve special credit for this edition.

Helen Campbell.



GRAHAM SMITH

B.Sc. (mostly part-time)
 Former member, Union Board, 1970 to 1973
 Former member, old SRC, 1969 to 1971 (AUS delegate, Activities Officer and World University Service liaison officer)
 Bush Week Committee, 1969 and 1970
 Woroni staff, 1968 and 1969.
 Casual Union employee, 1971-75 and 1980 on.
 (everybody's favourite barperson)
 I have previously taken an active interest in the Union, and am very concerned with the current status quo. If elected I will strive to bring a realistic, responsible, economic and human approach to Union management, and endeavour to make it more relevant to members, especially part-timers and those in residences.



SUSAN CARCARY

I am in my fourth year at ANU and am studying Arts part-time. As a left activist and feminist on campus I have demonstrated my interest in achieving students' rights and facilities.

I depend on the Union Bar for my livelihood. I have worked here for over a year and am in the unusual position of being a student who needs good services; and a worker whose job it is to provide these services. I maintain close contact with management in the bar and in the Union. I was recently re-elected Chair of Clubs and Societies which necessitates a close contact with students to assess their needs and wants.

- As a woman studying part-time Arts;
- As a hardworking activist on this campus;
- As a student who wants good facilities in the Union;
- As a worker employed by the Union . . . I believe I can adequately represent students on the Union Board in 1983. VOTE FOR CARCARY!

WHAT CAN I ACHIEVE -

I intend to continue and further the plans by the SSC. My initial proposals include:

- 1) Ensuring that women, part-time students, and people with parenting responsibilities have access as soon as possible to FREE childcare in the union building.
- 2) Investigating an alternative to the co-op bookshop to provide students with cheap books.
- 3) The continuation of the upgrading of food services in the Union, particularly in Knotholes.
- 4) Further implementation of the increased activities and entertainment services, especially to allow part-timers equal access to these facilities.
- 5) Instituting a complaints procedure and a sexual harassment grievance procedure operating within the union structure for both staff and students.

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS
 ELECTION OF ONE(1) MEMBER OF THE
 UNION BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Six (6) nominations having been accepted a ballot will be held to decide one (1) member of the Union Board of Management. The names of the candidates in the order in which they will appear on the ballot paper are as follows:

1. SMITH, Graham
2. CARCARY, Susan
3. TAYLOR, Ashley
4. BARKER, Jackie
5. PRATT, Steve
6. MUNN, Christopher H.

Polling will take place in the Union Building downstairs foyer from Tuesday 3rd May 1983 to Friday 6th May 1983 inclusive between the hours 11am and 6.30pm each day.

Polling will also be conducted at the 'K' Block Canteen (behind the Law/Asian Studies building) between 9.30am and 10.30am on Wednesday the 4th May 1983 and Thursday 5th May 1983.

Every person who was, at the close of nominations (i.e. 12.30pm on Friday 15th April 1983) an ordinary or life member of the Union is eligible to vote at the election, except a person suspended from membership.

M. Blight
 Returning Officer

NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE

ASHLEY TAYLOR

I have no special policy objectives to advance in my candidature for the Board. Each particular issue arising should, I feel, be judged against the general principles of sound and responsible management of Union

business especially given the large sums of money expended each year through the Union's activities. Although I am not a student, I am a life member of the Union of three years standing and have been employed in the Central Mail Room of the University for the last ten years and in that time through personal contact with the Union members and involvement in Union affairs have built up a considerable body of experience in terms of the necessary ends and means of Union management.



TAYLOR



JACKIE BARKER

Age 97. Endorsed Deadly Serious Party candidate. I am concerned that there are too many silly people on the Union Board. When elected I will implement such policies as constructing a revolving refectory, opening a casino in the Union Bridge, allowing free love in the Union Shop, replacing Tony Senti with a computer, replacing Matthew Storey with a sewing machine and pursuing an independent foreign policy. I am studying metaphysical engineering and Human Geology.

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STEPHEN PRATT

Second-year Arts student. I am not a member of any political group, but I am interested in environmental and housing issues. On campus I have been involved with assessment and accommodation campaigns. I support the Education Collective, the Medieval Studies Co-operative and the Nutrition Society. On the Board I would take the view that the Union is a service organisation and not a commercial enterprise. I hope to promote good industrial relations and sound environmental practices.



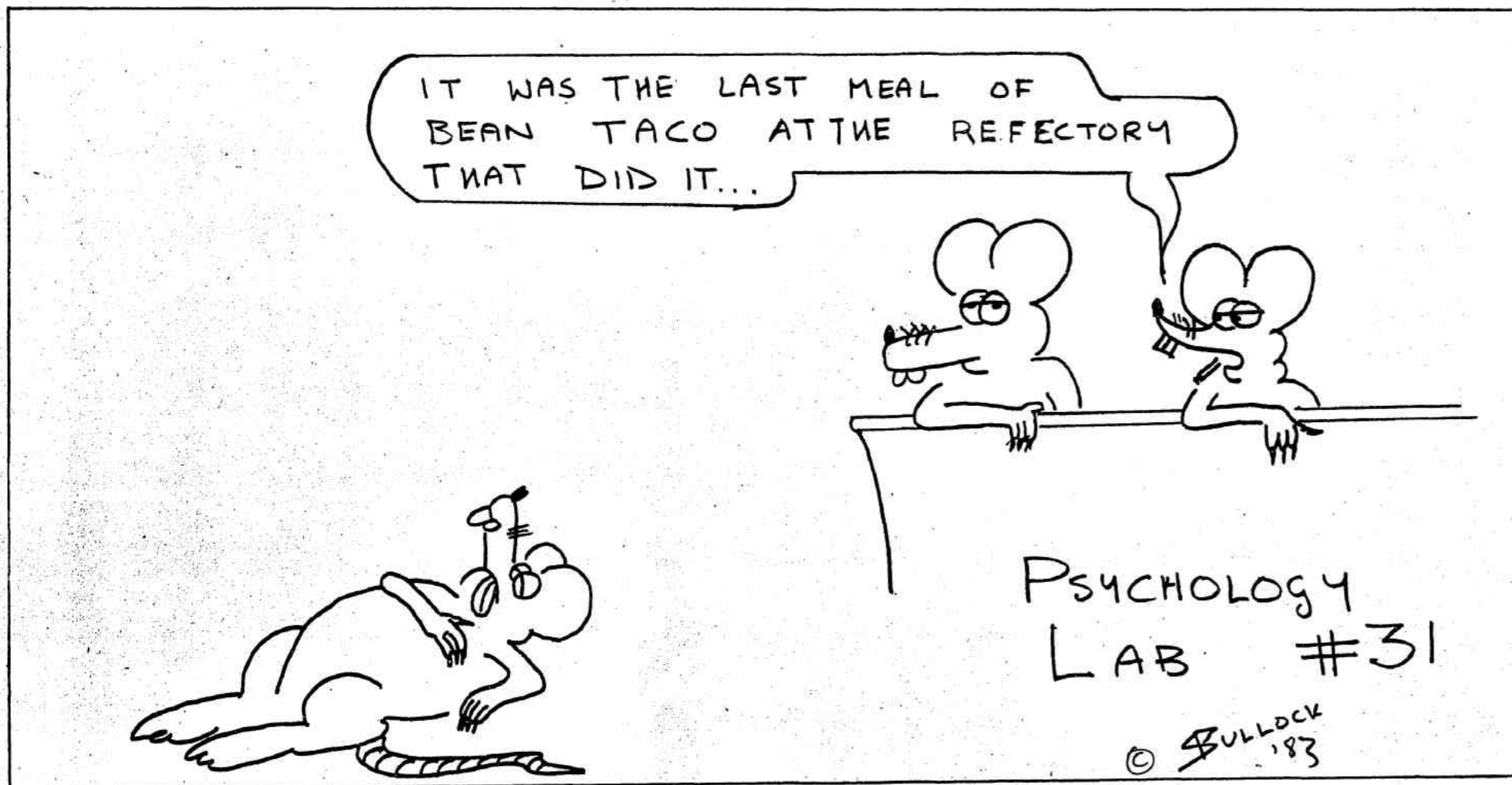
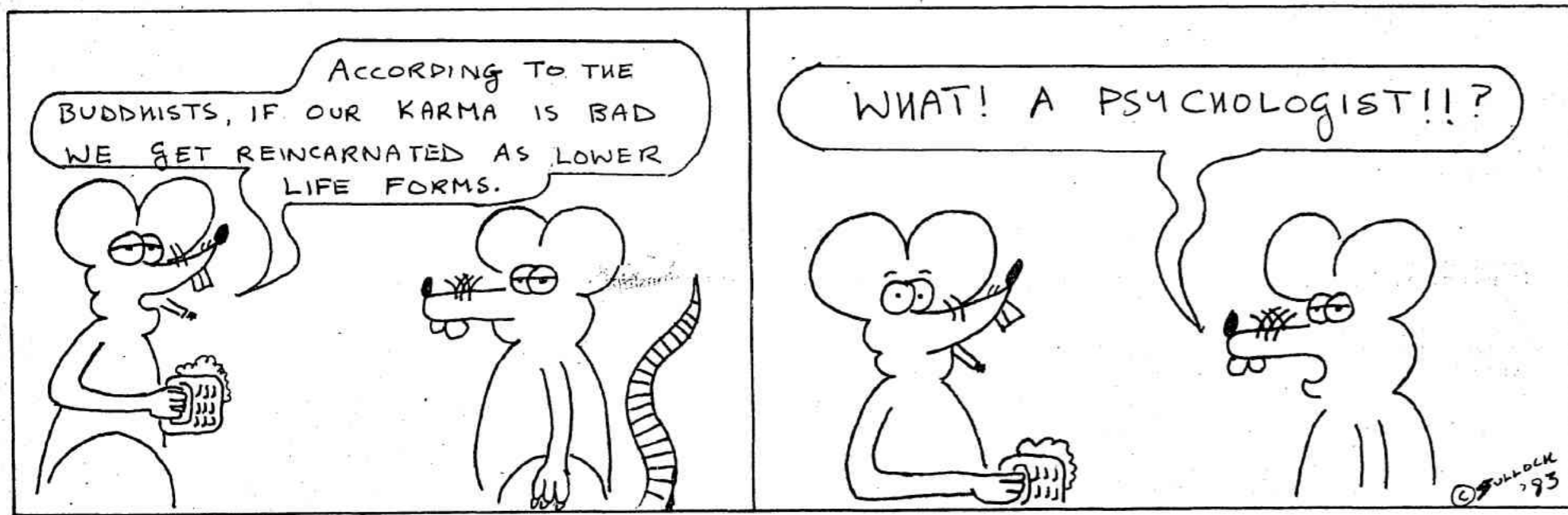
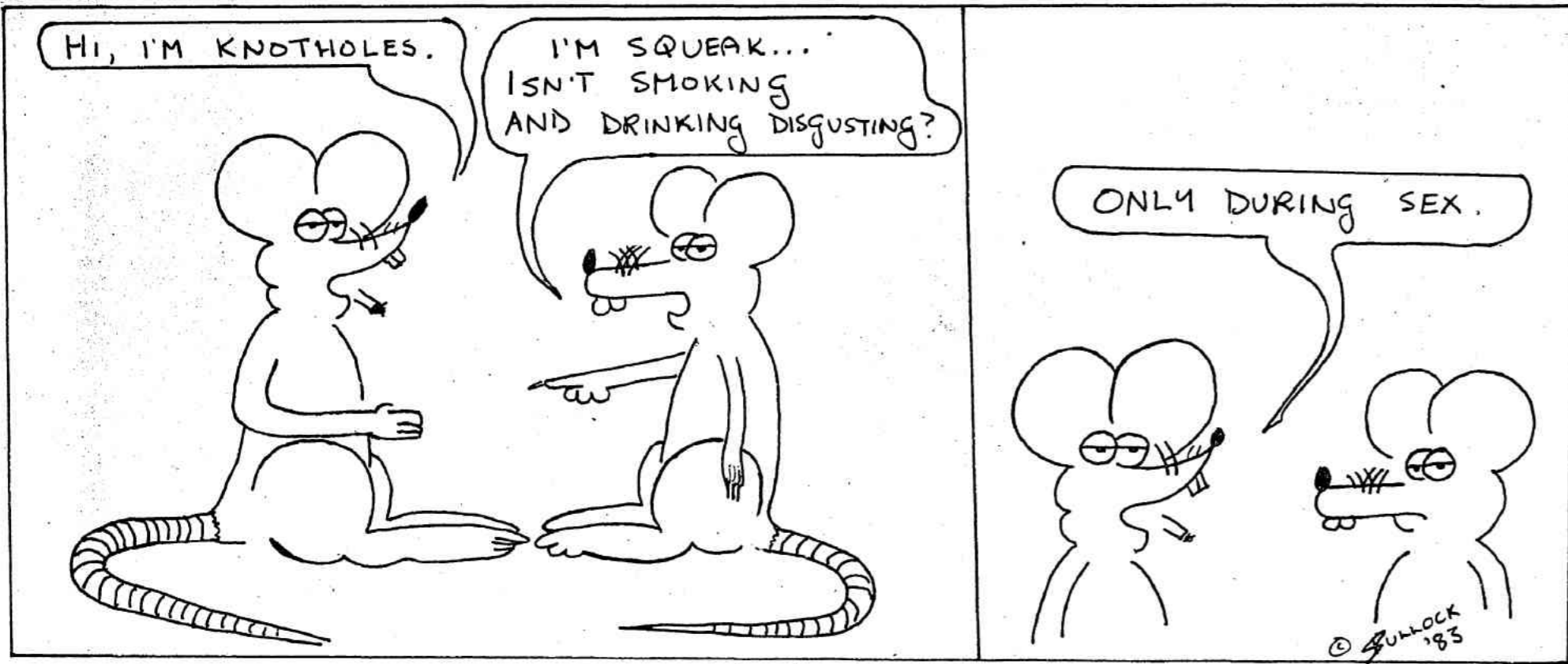
CHRIS MUNN

- 1981: Class Representative Indonesian II
- 1982: Deputy Chair Union Board
Secretary Malindo Society
Class Rep. German A1/A2.
- 1983: SA Rep on Asian Studies Faculty
Class Rep. History 2/3J.

This by-election for the Union Board of Management is extremely important. Currently the Union is in a very bad financial state directly caused through the shortsightedness of previous left-wing dominated Boards of Management, people who promised the earth but couldn't provide funds for the promises, consequently instead of progress the Union has been in a state of decline. Another of the tragic platforms has been to "democratise" management. Translated roughly this means that everyone should have an equal say in the running of the management apart from the professional management team, managers hired to benefit the Union with the wisdom of their management skills. I believe that management have the duty and right to manage and should not have their hands tied by Board Members with little, if any, business skill and still less responsibility for their actions.

Now is a time for action. You must vote for me if you value the concept of having a Union. If the present system is continued the viability of the Union remains in jeopardy of being closed temporarily or permanently. It is also essential that in future if the Union is to remain open, future budgets include provision for unforeseen changes in the Union's structure or the economy generally. The Union is too valuable to leave in the hands of a few irresponsible radicals experimenting with the Union as it were a toy. For continued operation into the future, I urge you strongly to support me in this by-election.

MOUSETAILS: a new series



arts

FACULTY REVIEW REVISITED

Dear Editors,

I am glad to see that the Dean of Arts is an avid reader of *Woroni*. Having read her letter (issue No. 5 p. e) I maintain that my presidential report was correct.

(a) Womens Studies

The arrangements for staffing in 1983 remained vague after the Resources Committee. As a result of student input at the Arts Faculty meeting, these have been confirmed and an initial commitment has been made for 1984. In my view this is a gain. It is understandable that students would be concerned that it is commendable that the Dean and the Arts Faculty responded in such a sensible and considered manner.

I hope that students expressing their concern on this matter is not construed as a belief that students are antagonistic to the Arts Faculty generally.

(b) Arts Faculty Review

It is hard to be sympathetic to a review that does not allow for student input. The standard practice of review committees is to have at least one student member. I can find no evidence that students in the Arts Faculty did not want to be represented. I approached the Dean in December and January with proposals for representation. I also approached the Review Committee in January solely on this matter. All my efforts were unsuccessful.

The Review Committee met during summer vacation when most of you were on holiday. Eventually, a panel of stud-

In response to the articles by Neil Adams published in the last three issues of *Woroni*, I wish to concentrate on two issues: (1) ideology and social conditioning, and (2) power. This is not intended as an analytical article but as a descriptive one, which places some of Neil's comments in a broader social context.

(1) Ideology and Social Conditioning

As Neil states, *boys are taught from an early age to repress their emotions* - "Don't be a sook, big boys don't cry, pull yourself together, be a man!" (Vol. 35, No. 2, p.26) Boys are taught to be active, assertive, competitive; rational and in control. They are also taught that men - who have these qualities, are 'naturally' superior to women who do not have them. Whilst this early conditioning represses their emotions, it also gives men the skills and confidence to strive towards and take up positions of power and legitimates their rights to positions of power, including those in relation to women.

Girls are taught that we are irrational, emotionally based human beings. We are taught to be gentle, quiet, responsive to the needs of others, nurturing, passive, to manipulate rather than to argue openly, to seek influence rather than power, to stay at home. At school we are taught that we might be good at English and history, but not at maths, science, or economics. In the media the activities of men are over-represented and those of women grossly under-represented. In the media and on the streets women are treated as sex objects, our appearances treated as more important than what we have to say. Our ultimate aim in life, we are taught, is to please men, to be appreciated and accepted by them, and one day, to be chosen by a man, to be his wife and mother of his children. This ideological conditioning undermines our confidence in ourselves and our abilities and limits our potential for success in our given social system (i.e. industrial capitalism) which values and rewards (in an economic sense) competition, and cold rationalism.

LETTERS

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ents has been chosen by academics to give their views (on what basis, whom do they represent?) It is hard not to be cynical and dismissive of the Review because of the lack of student input.

Bill Redpath

union

THE ANU UNION - DISASTER!

Dear Editors,

THE FACTS:

There has been a lot of rumour, conjecture and half-truth spoken about the ANU Student Union and its financial situation. Both sides in the debate have presented their cases at a high pitched level. Here, is an attempt, to bring out the facts.

(1) The Union has a deficit of approximately \$127,000. Whilst this does not mean, in the technical legal sense, that the Union is bankrupt, it does mean that, were it forced to meet all its liabilities immediately, the Union would not be able to do this. It would fall short by more than \$127,000.

(2) The Union requires large amounts of capital renovations. These require monies that it has not got. Consequently, areas such as the kitchens, which need urgent replacement of equipment, cannot be improved to an acceptable standard. When equipment like this finally breaks down, a state which will probably arise in the not too distant future, the Union will literally stop.

(3) More companies go out of business through cash-flow problems than any other way. This is where a business cannot meet its short term debts. The Union

has had cash-flow problems over the past couple of years, and these problems are becoming worse. This year, the Union needed an advance on General Service Fee money to cover it - over the Christmas period. This situation is like walking a tight-rope: a miscalculation and the Union may fall off.

(4) The real deficit is probably greater than the book deficit. Many assets of the union are listed at values far above what they could ever be sold. An example of this is the airconditioning. Consequently, liabilities, in reality, exceed assets (i.e. the deficit) by well in excess of \$130,000.

All of these facts spell out a Union disaster!

CHALLENGE TO CHAIR: At the SA meeting on the 13 April 1983, Matthew Storey threatened to sue the ANU Liberal Society over the publication of our newsletter 'Choice'. The lead article in this newsletter gave a concise story of the ANU Union's situation. However, let me, at this point of time, issue a challenge to Matthew Storey. Either I, or any other member of the Liberal Society Executive will debate you ANYWHERE and ANY TIME on the financial situation of the Union. If you have nothing to hide, meet us publicly and face the Union members. We await your reply.

Stephen King

For ANU Liberal Society

A REPLY

Dear Editors,

In response to Stephen King's letter, I will not go over again the material I covered in my article in the last *Woroni* (No. 4) but I will reply to some new allegations that Stephen raises.

Firstly with regard to equipment re-

placements; as I am sure Stephen knows when any item of equipment is purchased it starts depreciating at a set rate, (there is a set formula for depreciation), each month the amount of depreciation is calculated and this amount is put into a provision account. The monies in this provision account are used for the replacement of capital goods when they are worn out.

With regard to our cash-flow situation, the Union did take an advance on its GSF last year. This is indeed a relatively new phenomenon, usually over the poor trading period of the long vacations, the Union takes out a loan until the year's GSF monies are paid to it, an advance is preferable as there are no interest payments. This practice has been going on for a number of years, including the year when Stephen was on the Board, and as is obvious the Union is still open and providing services to its members.

Finally I would like to point out one or two other points. I'm glad Stephen doesn't say the Union is bankrupt as did 'Choice', it saves me the trouble of consulting our solicitor a second time. The reason the Union had to go to the solicitor a first time was because 'Choice' was not a 'concise story of the ANU Union's situation', but a pack of scandalous lies.

As regards debating the Liberals on this issue I did that at the last SA meeting when the Liberals' motion was overwhelmingly defeated. Of course the normal place for such debate is Board meetings but as the two Liberal members rarely if ever appear at Board meetings that avenue is closed. So Stephen I'll see you in the main street at high noon, (I'll be the one in the red ten gallon hat.) Or failing that any time you feel like it.

Matthew Storey

relationships - a response

The ideology on which gender differentiation is based, is institutionalized and systematically reproduced in the family, in schools and universities, in the work place, in the law and the media. It operates to oppress women, and keep us in our places as second class citizens. Here, I would like to offer a few brief and disorganized (sorry - it's late in the night!) comments on a number of points made by Neil in relation to gender based conditioning.

(i) "... women are the only possible source of comfort, warmth and intimacy" [for men] (Vol.35, No.4) Men do look to women for emotional support and women usually give it. Because men are emotionally repressed however, we rarely receive similar support in return. It is assumed that our needs are fulfilled by our caring for the needs of others.

(ii) "... women have the considerable power of rejection . . ." (Vol. 35, No. 4 p. 28). When we reject men, and often as a result of our conditioning we are afraid to do this - afraid even to say: "No thanks, I'm busy tonight," they respond by blaming us - by counter rejection - wandering off muttering "... 'women' in that tone of voice that makes it sound like an insult, join a local monastery, or start playing rugby." (same). When women are rejected by men, we internalize it, wonder what is wrong with us - "are we too fat?" "too demanding?"; "do we talk too much or too loudly?"; "are we not interesting enough?"; - we have been taught to blame ourselves. This is not power in any sense.

(iii) "... the content of any relationship needs to be spelled out clearly. . . . This process may need to be initiated by the woman. . . ." (Vol. 35, No. 3 p. 24). When a relationship is not operating the way we want it to, it is usually up to us to encourage a male partner to talk about it - gently prodding so as not to harm his ego. This has nothing to do with 'counter-sexism'. Men are emotionally repressed remember, they don't talk about things

like relationships.

Because of our conditioning, it is difficult for us to say - 'if you don't like my terms I refuse to remain in a relationship with you.'

(iv) Neil seems to assume that women are 'naturally' predisposed to emotionally supportive relationships with one another. As I have noted earlier, women's conditioned emotional orientation is towards men. We are encouraged to compete with one another for men's attention. Women's 'closeness' has grown out of the Women's Movement.

(v) Clearly women have been compensating for men's incapacity to relate on an emotional level for quite some time. We compensate for our own conditioning and men's too - what are you suggesting that men do about it?

(2) Power

The continued oppression of women is functional for the operation of capitalism. Women's ability to compete in the capitalist system is limited not only by the reproduction of the ideology already discussed but also by the unequal division of labour within our society. Women remain primarily responsible for domestic labour and childcare. If we work outside of the home (and most of us do), we work two jobs. Our career structures are interrupted by child bearing, child care facilities are inadequate and expensive. We bear the children and we bear the cost. While men are free to work their way up the occupational ladder to positions of power, women remain concentrated in so called 'feminized' occupations - as secretaries, domestic workers, nurses, childcare workers, which rate low on the occupational prestige scale, are low paid and lacking in opportunities for promotion.

Working two jobs and lacking confidence as a result of our conditioning, there is little time or motivation for us to become politically active, as union reps or in political parties. As a result we are politically under-represented, which affects our ability to change the aforemen-

tioned ideological and economic structures.

The point of all this is to make it clear that women and men do not come to personal relationships as equals. The power relationship that operates in personal relations, is a reflection of that dominant in our society, one of domination/subordination. No personal relationship operates outside of this structure. To claim that it is possible to throw our conditioning out of the window like so much excess baggage, or to ignore the power structures operating in our society, (which is what Neil seems to be doing) is a politically dangerous activity because it masks the real issues, which are of ideological, economic and political power.

What can be done?

For some time now women have been working together to create an alternative ideology (way of constructing our perceived world) to the one which has been discussed in this article. It is called feminism and it gives us the tools with which to analyse our positions within this society. It is a base from which we have become woman rather than man oriented, from which we have gained confidence in ourselves and our abilities, and the strength to fight patriarchal oppression - which includes sexism.

Gender conditioning is an issue which affects not only personal relationships between men and men, or women and men, but one which is implicit in the whole structuring - production and reproduction, of our society. It is implicated in a broad variety of political issues such as parenting, the nature of 'work', the creation and nature of wars, the maintenance of an economy system which places profit before people

As feminist women we know where political commitments and our struggles against sexism lie - where do those of men lie?

Leisa Simmons

Albums

Bauhaus. *The Sky's Gone Out.*
Beggars Banquet.

Even though Bauhaus have amassed an almost religious cult following their music has not yet become indulgent to the point of distraction. Side 1 opens with a cover version of Brian Eno's 'Third Uncle'. I'd call it up tempo mania music. While not particularly good in itself 'Third Uncle' sets a brooding and macabre tone to this album.

In Silent Hedges:
'Self confidence leaks
From a thousand wounds.
Faults of civilization,
Going to hell again
again.'

As their name implies Bauhaus derive their main influences from that early 20th century art/architecture movement in Europe. Jutting, angular, chaotic music harks back to that decaying society. No future and decadence were ultimately sucked down that corridor of demise and ultimately led to the collapse of the once hopeful Weimar Republic.

'Undignified Unsignified - his wrists on to the razor slide, You never know'
'Swing of the Heartache' oozes a slow pulsating hatred. A pre-war Berlin feel where a woman chasing elusive success will eventually disappear into the shadows of the void from whence she came. Reminds me a little of Sally Bowles in 'Goodbye to Berlin'. But where Isherwood spoke with humour, Bauhaus, in this song give no salvation.

'Spirit' gives hope in discarding those invisible strings that support life. It is of a stage actress who has transcended the mere vacuity of that masked existence:

'I fill you up with butterflies
Crown the heads of kings
Be glad of first night nerves
For fear gives Courage wings
Fear gives Courage wings.'

Three Shadows (in three parts) opens the second side. Part one is slow eerie madness in method (for what of a better expression) music. Part two builds lyrics on to this:

'The rat race begins
The fat face stings
I hold the fresh pink baby
With a smile
I slice off those rosy cheeks
Because I feel thirsty.'

The third piece picks up gradually going faster and faster. The hatred becomes more evident 'Gentlemen swallow your prayers'. This contempt swells and indictment is thrown forth:

'This tin could become your world too
So choose between tin and water
Choose between tin and piss
Do you still feel thirsty now?
'All we wanted was everything', need for recognition-response, a steely cold: 'Flash of youth shoot out of darkness... Factory town.'

'Exquisite Corps', 'Life is but a dream' Again in three parts we are told of this once powerful stalk (humankind?) being now bereft of blooms. It ends with the disturbing incantation, 'The Sky's gone out, the Sky's gone out'. Right now I feel I can say little more about this record except something very important about humankind's self realisation has been confronted.

With this album comes a supplementary live LP, 'Press the eject button and give me the tape'.

Recorded live in London and Liverpool, tracks include Kick in the Eye, Bela Lugosi Dead, Man with the X-ray Eyes, dancing, In fear of fear, etc.

UNDER CURRENT



Tomson Twins. Quick step and side kick. Arista.

'You say my passion stifles you
You'd rather move about
because you've got 'Love on your side'. It's that ever occurring situation of use and abuse, bitter and twisted style. It was their first single and opens this album with a real punch. 'Lies' is a slower song of retribution and revenge for those emotions that have been stifled and battered. Judy Dor, and Tears show a more reflective Thomson twins but the music is a little bit too slow and really pales by comparison with the first two tracks.

On Side II 'We are the detective' has that Parisian side-walk cafe feel to it. But our main character things he's being followed. The rainy cobblestone streets set a tone looking into the realms of loneliness and paranoia. 'Kamikaze' sees two people involved, but one has to move on. As most of us know, once involved we tend to cling to this elusive other individual, as they do us. Kamikaze gives that somewhat sad realization that that sort of situation is doing neither party any good at all. If there will be a third single lifted from this LP then I think it will probably be 'Love Lies Bleeding'. Here the interweaving synthesizers complement and heighten the intertwining sentiments. Again the up tempo party line music offsets the knowledge of those things lost, "I've got this feeling that love lies bleeding".

The final song 'All fall out' is a reasonable, slower song winding up an album which left me with some mixed feeling. The songs I've thought to be good do stand out, but of the others? Sometimes the slower music in Judy do, Tears, and Watching, leaves me feeling simply unimpressed. But it's just as likely for someone to say the complete opposite. As with any review the reviewer always has his/her own whims and fancies. And to that extent I don't know how much of what I or any other writer might say taints the reader's opinion. Still, I can only offer suggestions. Give this album a listen at least, something may be offered.



Concert The Valentinos, Deck chairs Overboard. Mental as Anything. ANU Union.

'The Valentinos' I'd never heard of before this concert. But I think we'll be seeing them around again. A lot of their music is fairly slow and synthesiser orientated but doesn't become boring. Interchanging guitar work and well versed lyrics complement each other and I think entertained, or at least interested, most of the audience. 'Deck Chairs Overboard' are establishing themselves as a very potent force to be reckoned with. Musically they have an overpowering funk sense. Not funk as in anything American or English but more akin to that bass line feel of Hunters and Collectors. I know I use the words tight and catchy quite a bit but as I don't have my Thesaurus with me the 'Deckchairs, music is somehow, shall we say, tight and catchy. If you've heard their single, 'That's the Way', then you've been misled. It was the worst song in their set but I suppose they had to make some concession to "break into the charts".

The Mentals are a tried and true favourite. Their songs are in part, those of shame and self parody and certainly get those feet moving. They played all their major hits including my two favourites, Egypt, and Berserk Warriors. All the people that know the Mentals I think probably enjoyed it, and those that don't... well, I think they may have been converted.

Due to the subtlety of that night's music, particular credit must go to the silent band member, the engineer. 2XX's organization of this gig is the best I've ever seen at the refectory, and all credit to them. All together I certainly had a good time and I hope we see more of these bands and their music in town in the near future.

ba ch haus



Singles 7"

Machinations. Pressure Sway.

White Label.
As is consistent with this group they always deliver something different. Machinations with Pressure Sway, give an understated but bubbly dance song. For once, subtle disco music.

King Trigger. Temptation. Crystals.

"Tempted out of paradise
A prisoner of luxury."
Again coupled with that manic tom-tom and impassioned acoustic guitar. Even though this format permeates so much modern music, as yet it hasn't become predictable. Africanus Rhythmus brings to bear lyrics that are both bitter and needy.

"Temptation to have my cake and eat it too".
This song is much better than their previous offering 'The River' and will go down well on any dance floor.

Milk Shakes. Soldiers of Love. Upright.

It says 1983 on the record but the music is right out of the beat boom era of the mid, late sixties. Lots of sha la las and doowops. Even though the Shakes try to capture this feel they fall just short of Hermans Hermits, Easybeats, etc. Dull.

The Particles. I love my Trumpet. Waterfront.

That punchy live feel they deliver in concert has luckily found its way onto this disc. It's the Particles best single to date. 'Two dresses' and 'Observations' on the flip have that same swaying bite as 'Talking over the back fence' and 'Driving Me'.

The The. Perfect. Some Bizarre

"It's an English chilly winter and solitude is never easy to maintain except . . . when it rains". A song about living in London and this reviewer (wanker) knows what it's about all too well. The music is medium paced, the singer has that baritone hollowness in his voice, and there's that late sixties underlying swing in the music. 'The Nature of Virtues' tells of how a person procures that super cool front. The truth is so important that you surround it with a bodyguard of lies. A slower, jazzier styled song. Although I wouldn't go out of my way for it, the lyric content is certainly worthwhile.

The Fun Boy Three. Tunnel of Love. Chrysalis.

The Tunnel of Love is a 17 year old girl's sell out for marriage and mortgage. In the end she burns herself out suiciding in 'The Tunnel of Love'. The song is a Tangø with plenty of trumpets and castanets. The song echoes in mood at least, the Specials 'Ghost Town'. 'The Lunacy Legacy' is a remix of 'The Lunatics (have taken over the asylum)'. This though is just the singing together with hand claps. Much more definitive and the talk over vocals are simply incredible.

The Kinks. Come Dancing. Arista

Ray Davies is just getting too old to remember what originality actually means. A dinosaur group and a dinosaur song - fat in the middle and thin at both ends.

David Bowie. let's Dance/Cat People. EMI.

Again Bowie is using that same heavy New York funk style. It works quite well but putting out fires (Cat people) on the flip is much better. It is a remix of the original, and again the use of distortion gives a slightly different perspective to this excellent song.

O.M.D. Telegraph. Virgin

Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Park seem to be caught somewhere between the mid-sixties 'Easy beat' style music and the Teardrops, Japan etc. It shows and it's not very good at all.

Bauhaus. She's in Parties. Beggars Banquet

'She's in parties it's in the can'. It's that well known thematic Bauhaus of late nights, decay, and life's winding down. It's the best thing since 'Kick in the eye' and it's worth a decent listen.

Malcolm McLaren. Buffalo Girls. Charisma.

This man has never been original, he has never been able to manage a group, and he certainly cannot write songs. Buffalo girls has about as much excitement and zest as does a loaf of bread.

Mari Wilson. Cry me a river. Pink 6.

One could say eat your heart out Shirley Bassey but Ms Wilson doesn't have big enough teeth. This is slow, ponderous powder room music.

Blitz. Fatigue/New Age. Future Records.

Fatigue opens with rampant piano and breaks into well paced fiery punk. It almost goes over that barrier into heavy metal but the song writer has that same pop sense as Glen Matlock had in writing the Sex Pistols best songs.

New Age:
We're the kids on the streets
We're the kids everywhere.
All I gotta say, is the kids are OK."

It's about the oldest punk sentiment there is but Blitz give it a new enthusiasm, by comparison to your usual moronic Punk dissertations.

The Style Council. Speak like a child. Polydor.

After the Jam's demise the super cool Paul Weller has become the leader of the Style Council. But somehow it's just a little too slick. As I can only compare it to Jam days this song just lacks that same conviction. It's rather extravagant over production has poor old Paul swimming in a sea of trumpets and Tambora hip.



Falco. Der Kommisar. A and M.

German disco always seems much better than what the Yanks can produce. This is subtle and enjoyable dance music.

Serious Drinking. Hangover. Upright.

It's tight, fast, and bounds along very well. I think a few people (wouldn't know who exactly) will adopt this as their anthem.

"16 pints of lager, 14 Vodkas too!
Hardly very surprising. I forgot what I said to you.
Hangover this morning. It's dark and it's thick.
I've got to give up drinking. I feel so bloody sick!"

Amebix. Winter.

"The Cold outside lays waste of life
Suspends the process of death."
In the same vein as Wessex 82, Amebix have that same desperate conviction sadly lacking in a lot of today's English punk music. 'Beginning of the End', there are themes of holocaust and decay. Funeral Pyre music.

Phil Everly/Cliff Richard. She means nothing to me. Capitol.

Yeah,yeah, I know, but it was on the shelf so I thought I'd try to be a little broad minded. It didn't work. This is really condescending, woman on a pedestal shit.

The Boiler Room. Time Dive. Clap Trap.

From the underground of Port Kembla come this somehow offbeat Dance society, UK decay influenced band. When last there, I caught them at the Workers and their concert was both stunning and disturbing. The unreal quality of their music has fortunately found its way onto this live EP.

The Sisters of Mercy. Anacorda. Merciful.

She is this, she is that. So what else is new. Influenced by Stranglers put down music and Bauhaus, Dance Society bass line rhythm. Except they've done nothing with these influences. Pretty poor really.

Robert Gorl. Mit Dir Mute 027.

It is unfortunate that a lot of the more underground music in Germany (except DAF, Nina Hagen, etc.) is heavily influenced by Kraftwerk. And this is one of them. Easy to listen to but not particularly interesting or exciting.

Rip, Rig and Panic. Beat the Beast. Virgin.

Beat the Beast is just a manic salsa, swing type song. On the flip is a disquieting solo piano piece called "1619 a Dutch Vessel docks in the USA with 20 humans for sale". It echoes the style of some early 20th century classical composers. Strangely, a good introduction to the works of Janacek and Debussy.

Joan Armatrading. Drop the Pilot Festival.

Her first two or three albums were great. But then her pride became an institution for the little 'I' mentality of the world's Phoebe Snow's. In turn its predictable and self indulgent. 'Animal, mineral, physical'; none of it makes much sense at all.

The Nightingales. Cakehole. Cherry.

This has that same chaotic rhythm style of the Fall but doesn't have the same self parody Mark Smith indulges in.

"Saying I see it as merely inevitable
That I've reached the final stop
The bus of life ran out of fuel
I lost my head, I laughed it off."
It's different and it's good.

Landscape III. So good, so pure, so kind. R.C.A.

So laid back I think they must have fallen off.

There was also a lot of American Punk music released this week. I managed to plough through most of it but the last record I couldn't have been bothered taking out of the cover. It seems to me that all this music has no real basis in urban frustration or the like. The music itself goes at about the same speed as most Fleetwood Mac music. They sing about 'Sex Bomb Baby, yeah'. Their covers have kids on skateboards. It just goes on and on. Even Australian Punk had/had a little more credibility than the Beverly Hill's Bover boys. Just so you know what to avoid the bands were 'Effigies, Code of Honour, the Standbys, and Flipper.

12" Singles.

Kissing the Pink. The Last Film Magnet.

I reviewed this two issues ago but an 12" the echoing vocals of decay and the marching drum beat has been remixed with so much more impact. If I had such a thing as a single of the week then this would be it.

Finally, I again thank Impact Records for the use of their recording facilities and records. Thanks.

Marcus Kelson.



"It's the latest government measure for combating recession and depression. Free rose-tinted spectacles with your unemployment giro."

'Impact', this week, are having a sale. Definitely worth checking out.

A REPORT from Gary Humphries.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION REPORT "The Year of Living Dangerously. . ."

The following is the Report to Members on the affairs of the ANU Students' Association during 1982. The report, written by last year's Administrator/President Gary Humphries, will be tabled at the Annual General meeting of the Association on Wednesday 27 April.

1982 was an extraordinary year for the Students' Association and for the nature of student representation generally at ANU. It was in particular a year of trial and metamorphosis. It saw two separate elections for office-bearers, a postal referendum of members, a drawn-out and debilitating legal challenge and sometimes bitter political clashes. The relative intensity of activity among student politicians was however set against a background of declining student participation in the decision-making structure of the SA. There was heavy irony, for example, in the decision in July to return to a Students' Representative Council: the biggest turnout of voters in a decade opted to restrict "popular" participation in the running of the Association. All this spelt a weather check for student politics, and any impression that things have "returned to normal" after 1982's upsets is smugly complacent.

For the sake of readability this report is divided into segments: A Political Chronology; The Association at Work; My Election Promises: A Retrospection; and The Future.

A POLITICAL CHRONOLOGY

The greatest single fillip to the fortunes of ANU's Left students, who for the first time played the central role in the SA affairs, came in November 1981 with the overturning of the election for office-bearers, held the previous month, by a three-person committee set up by the S.A. The moral indignation generated by what was touted as an act of infamy led the following April to the rejection of all the Left's candidates at the substitute elections. It is however a mistake to assume that the Committee of Disputed Returns was the sole vehicle of the non-Left's triumphs. The Committee had been set up, after all, in response to the election of a non-Left President and Treasurer and three moderate AUS delegates. The demise of a left-dominated SA regime was as much the culmination of some years of sustained criticism and organisation by my own group, the Liberals, as by the circumstances around summer 1981-2, circumstances the Independents were able to "cash in on", for the most part.

In April a Liberal President and an Independent "executive" was installed in the SA Office, although because of the legal action begun by the 1981 Presidential victor Larry Anderson the incipency of my term went under the rubric "Administrator". The Treasurer was Ian Rout, the AUS Secretary, Sue Drakeford and the Trustee Warren Swain. News Unlimited (Gibson/Stamford/Thurstans) edited Woroni. The first month in office, at least, was spent in limbo as I waited for the legal problems to be resolved. Soon I realised that I could be waiting till November, and I set about preparing the AUS/SRC referendum I had promised. (As so often seems to be the case the Independents who had shared our platform in this regard went their own way at this point, and after the early stages all the work of the campaign, and hence that part of it which was successful, was to the Liberals' credit only.)

The first SA meeting after my election was held, as promised at Bruce Hall, the first time outside the Union since 1976. Despite the fact that also for the first time in memory a quorum was available on the dot at 8pm, the meeting narrowly voted to discontinue rotating venues. At that meeting the decision to hold the double referendum was taken, although choleric wrangles over the administrative details of the poll continued for another month.

In the end, over 1300 members voted (people *did* want the referendum!) and both AUS and an SRC were popularly endorsed. Due partly to failing general meeting quora and partly to residual opposition in the Left, however, the referendum result was not formally endorsed until October, and of course the SRC is still in "the pipeline".

The remainder of the year was centred on the lifting of the legal 'siege' on the SA. A settlement was agreed upon in September whereby a new Committee of Disputed Returns would be set up to re-adjudicate the previous year's *cause celebre*. Because however the Anderson challenge had rested on the argument that the original Committee was informally created, the SA in September 1982 merely reappointed the same members more or less, but this time in accordance with the Regulations. The original decision was affirmed and I was declared elected President on 13 October. It is no secret that the way the legal challenge was 'terminated' generated bitter antagonisms among the non-Left, and generally led to the falling-apart of the then-current 'junta' and the resignations in particular of Rout and Swain. In some respects the aftermath of this is still not over, and for so long as that is the case I feel the non-Left will have considerable difficulty in serving its vocation in campus politics. The issues, the meticulously-prepared groundwork remain and need only motivated individuals to bring them to life again.

Nick Richardson and Max Cullen replaced Rout and Swain respectively, and on December 1st a wholly-Left administration returned to the SA Office. A Constitution Review Committee was set up to formulate the details of the SRC. One of my last (and lately controversial) acts was to send two individuals to Hobart to collect data and model constitutions for that Committee and for other Association purposes. Nothing I did was ever likely to avoid hostility from the Left, and only this month I have been censured by a general meeting for that decision.

THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

Despite the political turmoil already described the Association did not neglect its primary function as supplier of student services. The SA's officers continued to represent students on the bureaucratic bodies of the University and to supply basic amenities to members. Some specific issues wrestled with, and some major services provided, were as follows—

1. General Services Fee

The Association in effect lobbied to keep fees down, with mixed success. The SA was the only student organisation *not* to request an increased share (i.e. a hike) in the GSF, but the relative ease with which the others obtained increases made it difficult to show restraint, in an area of direct financial interest to all students. One positive aspect however was the creation of a differential fee for certain part-time students. Although the availability of the differential is presently very limited, it does provide some hope that those many students who obtain only marginal benefit from their GSF will in the future be able to enjoy a fee

which reflects their usage.

I predict some increase in next year's fee: the SA for one thing will now need to find an extra \$17,000 plus in order to pay its AUS subscriptions.

2. Student Accommodation

Due to the legal challenge I was unable to serve on the Council Committee set up to recommend on the (then) problem of an excess of collegiate accommodation. I was also ultimately denied the opportunity of putting the SA's submissions on the subject to the committee. The thrust of those submissions was that while some degree of conversion to self-cook accommodation (an increasingly popular mode) was inevitable and desirable it ought not to occur at the expense of the cheapest on-campus form of fully-catered accommodation, namely Burton Hall. We also felt that no rooms should be closed to students that were currently open.

Our present accommodation crisis is of course the antithesis of last year's: a dearth rather than an excess. To be fair, no-one predicted that turnabout, but some greater flexibility on the University's part would now, as then, diminish the size of the problem.

3. Student Funding

The SA's pontifications on this issue had, as usual, absolutely no effect on Government's policies and decisions in the area. This in part is probably the product of a consistently unproductive approach on its part to the whole ethos of representing student interests. For instance, it turned an uncompromisingly sour face at the thought of a student loans scheme, and yet made scathing reference to the quite generous tertiary allowance increases made by the federal government. It's probably no wonder therefore that students are a lobby-group which most governments give up as hopeless and not worth cultivating.

The SA's work on the fringes of this problem was to provide general advice, through Di Riddell and the Education Welfare Officer Sue McGrath, on TEAS and related problems and to administer a student loan fund of our own. These were supplemented by our support for Lennox House and the Cottage, facilities for the most impecunious of our members, at least in theory.

4. Student Representation

As chief representative of the Association and of students last year I made a conscious decision to change the way student interests were pursued on University bodies. The SA has often taken an us-and-them approach to that, and in the past this has been supplemented wherever possible by combative tactics such as sit-ins and noisy demonstrations. I believe that some successes were achieved this year by emphasising, firmly but politely the interests of students and by reiterating our common objectives. Statistically speaking, on three of the four occasions on which I attempted to have an already-made decision (*all* decisions on University committees are in this category) reversed, I prevailed. Most notably a reprieve was granted to Women's Studies in November, and this very much *in spite of*, rather than *because of*, a demonstration held outside the Committee room.

5. Clubs and Societies

Despite some tapering away of participation in constituent clubs the work of the Clubs and Societies Committee boomed. Grants to clubs almost doubled, partly because I extensively revised the Regulations to increase amounts available in this area. I believe emphasis needs to be placed on this facet of the Association's services as it is tangible and visible and potentially may draw ordinary students into participatory roles, and there is all too little of that at the moment.

6. Counter Course Handbook/Education Collective

Again, a successful and worthwhile aspect of the SA's work is the CCH, in that it is a high-profile service to students. My one regret is that it, like the Education Collective itself, is so overtly and unashamedly political that its capacity to reach and involve *all* students, on their terms, is damaged. Valuable work was done on the issue of Economics I failure rate, for instance, but many Economics students were neverenticed to become involved in the campaign, I think because they felt that a larger, less-consensual message was being projected.

7. The Cottage

The consumer usage of this asset during 1982 clearly shows that it no longer provides any service to ANU students other than a tiny group of semi-permanent, rent-free residents. Unless some dramatically different function for the Cottage is thought up I recommend the SA discard the financial responsibilities it entails by returning it to the University.

MY ELECTION PROMISES: A RETROSPECTION

A politician who returns, on retirement, to his electorate and tells them what promises he kept and which ones he didn't is rare indeed. I am fortunate to be proud enough to do this, in that there is no promise I didn't at least try to honour. In their entirety, my promises were:

1. **AUS Referendum:** despite immense opposition we provided this. It was eventually secured by painstakingly collecting 400 signatures on a petition to hold it, and the size of the turnout more than warranted its being held.

2. **Return to an SRC:** One undertaking which I am still in the process of fulfilling. The referendum affirmed the broad outlines of the concept, and I am continuing to participate in the drafting of the new Constitution which that decision will necessitate. While not a fait accompli, I believe that most members of the Left would now be prepared to accept its inevitability and ensure its passage through the SA.

3. **Differential Fees for Part-timers:** We managed a foot in the door on this one: the University has agreed to reduce the fees of certain first-year, part-time students on a more or less experimental basis. If the issue is properly pushed by future members of the GSF committee the concept might be expanded to cover all part-time students.

4. **Expansion of Clubs & Societies:** grants to clubs in 1982 were doubled, and about a dozen new clubs affiliated to the SA. See above.

5. **Better Bushweek 1982:** although I was able to have the Inter-hall Committee nominated as the Bush Week Director, it must be debated as to whether the product of its labour was qualitatively better than earlier Bush Weeks. At least, if it wasn't that's not the fault of the Committee, which put enormous energy into its task, raising about \$300 for the chosen charities.

6. **No hall closures:** A rather ambitious promise which was only kept if you don't count the half-closure of Burton Hall and the conversion to self-cook of the rest. The Anderson legal challenge put some spokes in that wheel.

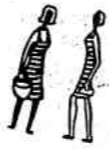
7. **A less political SA:** Despite the apparent contradiction in terms this 'image-changing' pledge had some successful features. For instance, there was a less combative attitude taken to the President's work on the university's committees and we managed to get the Left and Right working more or less in tandem in the accommodation sector. Not least of my achievements was a repainting of the SA Office itself. I am convinced that students find a place more accessible when it doesn't resemble a Ho Chi Minh City getto.



... CONTINUED ON P. 11



THE GAY PAGE



Deviance?

ten myths:

1. GAY COUPLES DON'T STICK TOGETHER FOR VERY LONG

FACT: Even though there are a lot of mean and stupid hassles put on us by the straight world to try and break us up, lots of us have loving and long-lasting relationships. But then again some of us simply aren't interested in having long relationships or being in a twosome forever. This is the same now for more and more straight people too.

2. MEN BECOME GAY BECAUSE THEY HAVE WEAK FATHERS AND TOUGH MOTHERS

FACT: What a dumb story! Most gay men have brothers who are straight, even though they were brought up the same. So if this story were true how come their brothers aren't gay too?

3. WOMEN BECOME GAY BECAUSE THEY CAN'T GET A MAN. IT'S A SECOND BEST THING.

FACT: This is another lie spread around by straight men who can't live with the truth that there are some women who just aren't interested in them. For a lesbian, being with other women is the only choice they ever want to make. Some women, even after years of marriage, find that they really prefer other women and become lesbians.

4. GAY WOMEN HATE MEN AND ARE FRIGHTENED OF THEM.

FACT: Because of the rotten way that women are treated in this society, every woman should feel angry towards men. Why should gay women feel any different? The truth is that gay women just happen to like being with women rather than with men.

5. GAY WOMEN AND MEN WANT TO CON OFF EVERY STRAIGHT PERSON THEY SEE.

FACT: Gays don't want to get off with anyone who is not interested, whether they are straight or gay. There is nothing wrong with letting someone know that you are attracted to them, but we should all be prepared to take no for an answer. Anyway, why should straight people be so up themselves to think that we would all be attracted to them!

6. GAY MEN ARE FRIGHTENED OF WOMEN AND HATE ALL WOMEN.

FACT: Most gay men don't hate women at all, it's just that they prefer to choose other men to be close to. In fact lots of gay men have women as their best friends. Some gay men, after years of marriage, find that they really prefer other men and become homosexuals.

7. GAY PEOPLE WANT TO TURN AS MANY PEOPLE AS THEY CAN INTO POOFERS AND LESBIANS.

FACT: The straight world has been trying to turn us into straights by using every method under the sun, including torture, and it has never worked. You just can't con a straight person into being gay, just as you can't con a gay person into being straight. If a straight person gets off with a gay person it is because they both wanted it to happen.



"Henry, you know that phase little Hank was going through? Well, it just turned into a lifestyle."

APRIL/MAY GAY WOTSON

Gays on Campus meets every Tuesday at 1pm in the Counselling Centre, above the Sports Union. New men and women are welcome.

* The Gays on Campus party is on Friday 29th April, 8pm. For more details call Gay Contact or come along on Tuesdays.

* A full-day workshop which looks at issues like threatening situations, what activities we want to do on campus, and how to get support from a gay group is on Sunday 1st May, 9.30am at the Environment Centre. Please tell us if you're coming so we can plan the day more efficiently.

* On Thursday May 5th, two excellent gay films will be screened by the ANU Film Group - You can see 'The Deputy' and 'Revolt of the Perverts' at the Coombs Lecture Theatre, ANU at 7.30-7.30pm and 9.30pm respectively.

* Gay Viewpoint, a program for and by gay people is on Radio 2XX 1008 kHz at 6pm Fridays.

* Lesbian Line and Gay Contact are information and support services for anyone, run by trained gay men and lesbian women. If you want to talk about things, phone Gay Contact on 47 3032 (6.30-8.00pm Fridays and Saturdays) or Lesbian Line 47 8882 (6.30-8.00pm Tuesdays and Fridays).

* The National Library and the AFI are presenting a series of films by gay German director Fassbinder. Check the posters around for precise times.

* The Gay Cafe is starting soon in the Civic area. Read this page next issue for more information.

8. GAY PEOPLE LEAD SAD, LONELY LIVES.

FACT: Some heavy straight people seem to spend an awful lot of time and effort trying to make us unhappy and bored. But now that gay people are starting to fight back and getting to like each other more and more, these hassles are just not working. As we grow older, even if we don't have lovers, we usually have a group of close friends we can count on and who can count on us.

9. GAY MEN ARE CHILD MOLESTERS

FACT: 95% of assaults on 'children' are committed by straight men. Sometimes situations occur when a young person wants a relationship with a man; the law and straight society refuse to recognise the validity of such relationships and impose very strong penalties on both parties. 'Children' should be recognised as sexual beings, just like 'adults'.

10. THINGS HAVE CHANGED NOW AND GAYS CAN DO WHAT THEY WANT.

FACT: Gay people are still blatantly slandered, oppressed and discriminated against. Just because we have our own bars doesn't mean we're free. 'Coming out' to straight people around us is nearly always a traumatic and risky process; this is why many people stay in the closet for their whole lives, nearly as often as before. Actual change has been very slow and solely due to demands by gay people. Many jobs, like teaching, remain closed to openly gay men or lesbian women.



Actually, there are only twenty lesbians in Melbourne. It's all done with mirrors.

LESBIANS ON CAMPUS
meet every second Tuesday
at 1pm in the Women's Room
Next Meeting: Tuesday MAY 3

This page is produced by Gays on Campus. We welcome responses to our articles and intend to make this a regular feature of Woroni. In the future, you can read about topics like bisexuality, coming out, law reform, gay lifestyles, health information as well as a list of things to do for gay people in Canberra.



FRIEDER SCHAFFER OHNE WAFFEN (make Peace without weapons)

The President is fighting in space. The resurgence of the Cold War has reached all battlefields. The US Defence Budget reaches new peaks from year to year. Defence spending in the US is increased by tens of thousand million dollars over the years — with more to come. Pershing II and Cruise missiles are to be deployed in Europe from December this year to counter a Soviet SS-20 missile buildup.

The battlefield is Europe. One of the most densely populated areas on earth, Germany is also the country with the highest density of nuclear weapons in its two parts. Of the 5000 or so nuclear weapons on West German soil, two thirds have a range of less than 50 km. And, no doubt, the East Germans have their share of Soviet nuclear weapons.

Small wonder people in Europe are concerned about their future. Small wonder that in those countries where they can, people take to the streets to make their opinions known to those in power: they say they want to survive. They say there are more than enough nuclear and other weapons in Europe. Let us not endanger ourselves further, they say — let us take bold action not to rejoin some meaningful nuclear superiority but to work for more peace with less weapons.

West Germans have had a long tradition opposing armament and nuclear weaponry after the experience of the Second World War. In the fifties, trade unions and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) rallied against reintroduction of West German armed forces. In the early sixties a large coalition of forces prevented Chancellor Adenauer from acquiring nuclear weapons for the West German Bundeswehr. All nuclear weapons on West German soil remain under US control.

IS WEST GERMANY A SOVEREIGN STATE?

The Federal republic of Germany officially regained its sovereignty in an accord with (western) allied powers in 1953, somehow conditional on the buildup of West German armed forces in a (western) European Defence Community. However, American, British and French troops remain in the country and the three powers still hold the sovereignty in West Berlin, which is constitutionally not part of West Germany — West German military forces may not enter Berlin, West German planes may not land there, chief judicial and executive powers lie with the allied commanders.

However, even in the Federal Republic proper the West German government has no control over what the Americans keep in their bases and how they use their troops there.

For several reasons, the US financed a massive buildup of the West German economy after the war. This and the close alliance the conservative governments of the fifties and sixties, but also the social democratic governments afterwards, maintained with the US have created an image for the American troops in Germany of the saviour from hunger and poverty — and from communism. Cold War rhetoric always was strong in Adenauer's Germany and the Americans did their best to reassure the Chancellor and the Germans that they were still keeping their guard.

The late sixties and early seventies were a time for people all over Europe to take a deep breath. The Superpowers were engaged in a process of detente, the Social Democrats gained power in Bonn in 1969 (being a minor partner in government since 1966) and began to sign agreements with the countries of Eastern Europe, including East Germany. Ambassadors were exchanged with these countries for the first time. West Germany de facto recognized — another

first in 1972 — the sovereignty of East Germany. The 4-Power Agreement on Berlin eased travel to Berlin — through East Germany.

But times were changing. The superpowers relations deteriorated and people had reason to be afraid again.

A NEW PEACE MOVEMENT

In the late 70s, people became afraid of the dangers those well-advertised technological advances like Nuclear Power plants, industrial developments, etc. would pose to them. Thus, all over Germany citizens' groups evolved to fight against things planned in their neighbourhoods or towns be it new subdivisions, airports, nuclear power plants, whatever it was — planners had to be aware of the citizens' protests — people demanded influence on planning which could be dangerous to their health.

Many things have been written about the New Social Movements in Europe as a phenomenon of post-industrial (and post-material) society. However, I believe the peace movement — and the anti-nuclear movement connected to it — is a much larger challenge to established society and government than has been realised so far. In 1979 the first large Peace Week took place all over West Germany. Then, in October 1981, 300,000 people demonstrated in Bonn for peace and disarmament. In 1982, half a million people came to Bonn to show President Reagan and the NATO conference how people felt about more missiles in Europe — on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

I am convinced that the involvement of the West Germany peace movement cannot be explained by either the theories of communist propaganda and infiltration or the ideas about a growing anti-Americanism in Europe.

Clearly, Western Europe has become more independent of the US. At the same time, however, it was the European governments who demanded that new US missiles be stationed in Europe. How, then, can this peace movement be explained?

— the danger has increased. After the period of thawing in the 70s, the cold war has resumed with enormous force.

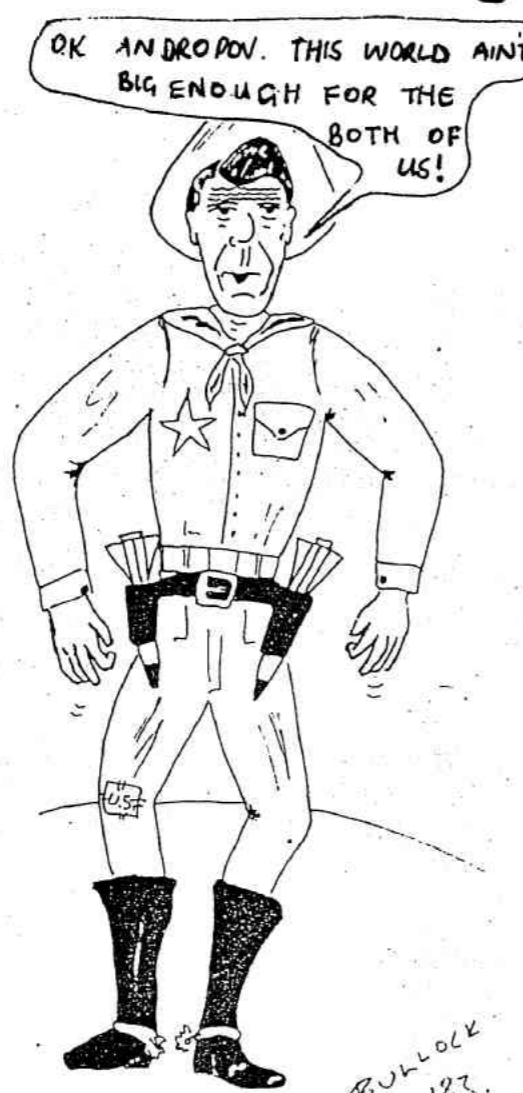
— the weapons have changed. Small-scale precise nuclear weapons have gigantic payloads of guaranteed mutual destruction to a feasible nuclear with the possibility of precise use of nuclear weapons on the battlefield — Nuclear Forces.

— the battlefield is defined. The concentration of missiles in Europe and especially in Germany makes Europe the most likely target for nuclear strikes. Reagan administration talk about limited nuclear war (limited to Europe that is) helped to fuel European resistance.

— Ronald Reagan. This cold-war cowboy's inflexible and sometimes outright and irresponsibility ridiculous or even dumb rhetoric cannot be underestimated as an important factor for the development of the European peace movement. It is not just Reagan — Europeans are concerned that the system to select the most important and powerful executive in the Western world is inadequate. For almost a decade, Europeans perceive that the US has not been able to elect a President sufficiently able, intelligent and capable for his office. Reagan and Carter have both undermined the European perception of America, and were seen as largely unfit for their position of power.

The awareness has increased. This, I think, is another major factor. Europeans have become much more aware of the dangers around them — be it the dangers of further industrialisation, — acid rain —

OK ANDROPV. THIS WORLD AINT BIG ENOUGH FOR THE BOTH OF US!



be it the dangers of nuclear power — accidents in an area which belongs to the most densely populated in the world (and nuclear power plants are potential atomic bombs in the event of war) — the danger of processing all kinds of information about citizens in computers — campaigns against censuses have taken place in many European countries — and the implications of a nuclear war for Europe.

People became and become aware that it is they themselves who have to take care of their destiny. Never, especially in Germany, has there been so much suspicion against established parties, institutions and governments, and their actions. This, incidentally, is the background on which the West German Green Party evolved.

POSITIONS AND PERCEPTIONS

The West German peace movement is probably the largest and most diverse coalition of people ever assembled in Germany. Its base of power lies in thousands of grass-roots groups and initiatives which work locally to increase the awareness of people in their town, suburb — or profession, workplace etc., by all kinds of means. They are organising annual Peace Weeks, mobilise for the large rallies and demonstrations, take part in Easter Marches (a tradition kept from the peace movements of the fifties) and play a very important role in showing people that peace movement is not something very far away, full of strange characters, Communists and Radicals — Moscow's agents. The peace movement is thus in every suburb, in every village, and people personally know its members — and in this way lose an easy way out with their prejudices.

The peace movement certainly is not just a movement of young people. It encompasses people of all ages — though young people certainly and older people (50-60 plus) people who had first-hand experience of the horrors of war probably are over-represented.

The peace movement ranges from Communists to conservatives, it includes the Green Party, large parts of the Social Democrats, youth organisations of major parties, feminists (though women's groups don't play the major kind of role they play in Australia or Britain), organisations of Conscientious Objectors (half of the upper-school graduates now refuse the draft) — people and groups who formed the anti-nuclear movement, Christians and many of their organisations and groups, trade unions and lots and lots of people who have never before been members of political groups or have taken part in demonstrations.

Up to three million West Germans have so far signed the Krefeld Appeal for peace, disarmament and co-operation in East and West.

The main consensus among all these diverse groups and people is right now to prevent NATO from deploying new nuclear missiles in Europe by the end of the year. Soviet missile deployment is also criticised very harshly, but the Movement is very aware that one side has to start to come to its senses — and this, they say, can only be attained by a partial unilateral disarmament — by not deploying the NATO missiles as a first step. This I think, is not a Russian plot, or favouring any other super-power — this is simply an instinct for plain survival — with a nuclear-free Europe as a goal. The Peace Movements in Eastern Europe are supported as far as possible — but their position obviously is even more precarious.

What, then, are the perspectives of a European peace movement? What will or can its influence be? It remains to be seen how strong that diverse coalition that constitutes the movement can be in the long run. I am quite confident, however, that it will be around for some time — and will eventually show results. My reason for this is what I have called the growing awareness of people — they begin to understand that what their governments tell them might not be in their best interests after all. It will be very interesting to see how the movement will orientate itself after the end of the year — dangers for the movement are clearly a sense of frustration when the missiles are deployed (which, I think, is more likely) or a sense that they attained all they fought for when the missiles aren't (or only partly) deployed. Obviously, a new consensus has to be developed in the movement after this short-term mobilisation is gone. But I am quite optimistic that in one way or another the European — and especially the British and West German, also perhaps the Dutch — governments will have to cope with the challenges of the peace movements — and the general problem of suspicion and opposition against the authorities — for some time to come.

A few concluding remarks have to be made about the recent West German elections in this context. They have been misrepresented as a referendum on the deployment of missiles, even though opinion polls suggest that by now most Germans oppose the new missiles. The reason for the conservative swing clearly was the economic crisis — 2.4 million people were out of work last March. The economic policies of the Schmidt government have been spectacularly unsuccessful lately, in part because of differences in the Coalition government between the liberals, leaning towards business and free enterprise and the SPD under trade union pressure to do something about the jobless. The election thus was not fought on the issues of the peace movement — and not lost by the peace movement. The battle for or against the missiles will begin this (northern) autumn with another large demonstration in Bonn on October 22. The battle is far from won for Kohl or NATO.

Michael Hubel

WHAT A FARCE THIS SUMMIT HAS TURNED OUT TO BE!

Undeniably the one factor which has shown itself to be most prevalent from this summit is the complete lack of consensus between the major parties. The fact remains that the ACTU made such concessions as they had no real alternative but to agree to the requests of management. Let's face it, when one's back is to the wall, what choice does one have? Rather than look at this summit in terms of a general agreement between the workers and capital, one should look at this agreement as an example of domination and subservience. The term 'consensus' was only adopted as a face saving device for what can only be seen as a triumph for the Confederation of Australian Industry.

So what lovely little cliched terms have been bandied about by the leaders of Australian society?

One of the favourites has been the incredibly ridiculous term 'Capital Works'. The rationale being that such capital works can prime the pump so that when the economy takes off all the facilities will be available. I have never heard such rubbish in my life. Putting aside the spurious assumption that the economy will ever take off again, there are two reasons why such a term is misguided.

In the last depression, the government undertook large scale capital works (i.e. road and dams). To do so, the government drew on the large numbers of unemployed to work on such projects. But the most important thing to remember about the use of such labour is the fact that the labour supplied was virtually slave labour. They were paid very little for their services. The government was basically ensuring the continuance of the capitalist system by building the facilities the companies would need to make money. If the companies concerned had to shoulder the cost of building such facilities, there would be no way such facilities would have been built. What company could have afforded to build the Snowy Mountains Dam scheme? Furthermore, when one examines the American experience, one can understand the pre-occupation by American governments with public works programmes. So one must view the promotion of a capital works programme with much scepticism. A capital works programme serves to keep people occupied digging holes for others to refill. Hopefully such a practice will serve to keep their minds off the structural nature of unemployment.

It is hoped that this time those who are unemployed are not conned by the weak rhetoric of a system beset with structural problems. If the capitalist system is so viable then why is government intervention so necessary for its survival??

Furthermore, even in functional terms, to embark on a capital works scheme today is even more futile as Australia basically has the necessary infrastructure to cater for this supposedly new burst of economic growth. Australia does not need any more infrastructure development, rather the emphasis must be on the development of new industries. Instead of trying to make outdated industries like that of the iron and steel industry more competitive with its overseas partners, Australia must develop a whole new breed of industry if it is to survive. Such things as biotechnology, the tourist industry, computing, dare I say Outer Space are some just to name a few. If such development is to occur, the first thing which must be done is drop this stupid concept of capital works. Australia must not waste its human capital on mindless activities like that of capital works. Must we always revert to the past to solve our problems?

Of course the preceding paragraph operates on the assumption that the economy as we know it will one day improve and that we will be back to the good old days when everyone had a job, just like the Norman Ross advertisements. Well this cannot be accepted. For the last four years we have been hearing forecasts from supposed experts that the economy will improve next year. Two years ago Australia rested its hopes on the mineral boom to save us from economic chaos. The time has come to question the validity of such claims. The present crisis is not a direct result of the cyclical nature of Capitalism. There will be no recovery as the present depression is due to a crisis in overproduction and underconsumption. By and large, most people have in their possession refrigerators, cars, video recorders etc. Many industries have been facing a crisis in overproduction for years. This is why General Motors will go out of business in the near future, there just aren't enough people around to buy cars. The industry like any other industry cannot continue to expand. The capitalist system is obsessed with continually expanding. Such an approach cannot be sustained. There are very definite limitations on the concept of growth. This was the one most important point which the summit failed to acknowledge.

They would not accept the structural nature of the present economic crisis. They would not accept that the iron and steel industry is having its problems partly because so many more products today are made of plastic. This present depression in the economy has lasted roughly ten years. This can hardly be described as a minor hiccup which will be over soon if we all tighten our belts. In much the same way as the OPEC countries have produced themselves out of existence, so too has the industrialised world.

So once again the summit was a joke as the leaders of Australian society would not accept the essential point that the economy will not improve. There are some people in the economics sphere of influence who maintain that the present rates of unemployment are now the normal rates of unemployment. They maintain that those heady days of nil unemployment and low rates of inflation were abnormal. Let's face it, the good old days of the fifties when everything went right are gone for good. It's no use yearning for the cloud with the silver lining. We will never get back to the good old days, and that's a fact.

Yes, yes don't despair there is a solution. We made it out the last depression didn't we, so we can do it again today. WW2 was basically the main factor which ensured the end to the last depression. The war ensured the destruction of many consumer products so necessary to keep many vital industries in operation. It destroyed houses, hence the housing industry was given a new life. Everyone needed a car, hence the car industry was saved. Today we are in the same position and now one can understand the reason why so much emphasis is placed on defence spending in the world sphere. Apart from the fact that it employs many thousands of people, its products are destroyed systematically through war hence providing a safe industry. Furthermore in the event of a traditional war, it's not hard to guess who will be conscripted to fight someone else's battles, namely the unemployed. In this way, war can be hardly seen as being dysfunctional at all. Rather it is essential for the survival of the capitalist system.

So much for the summit. It achieved little in analysing the structural problems in Australian society. There is no solution to the problems which face us. Maybe some concept of autarky might be useful. This would be the only way to cushion ourselves from the world system.

Hugh Ford.



CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION --- HERE AT ANU?

'Doing good is a skill that needs to be learned', insists Mr Young-Anawarty in his article in Vol.8 of *Human Rights*, Summer 1979.

And furthermore, says Mr Redlich in his article in the *Journal of Legal Education* No. 51, 1981, law schools without clinical legal education programs merely train students for the large law firms, which perpetuate the nastiest inequalities in wealth, privilege and power in our society.

So what is happening here, eh? Surely the ANU doesn't nurture future handmaidens and attendants for the rich?

Well some students think it does, and they're highly dissatisfied with what we're being taught and the way in which we're being taught. So they've formulated a motion for the next Faculty Education meeting which requests "that a staff/student committee be created to investigate and report on the possible introduction of a clinical legal education optional unit within the ANU LLB".

"Now just what is this clinical legal education?" I hear you ask.

CLE departs radically from the Socratic grind we currently experience. It involves students in real life cases, in a real life office.

WOW, we can pretend we're lawyers!

CLE forces students to confront issues like professional responsibility, the need to communicate the law, to analyse and to find facts efficiently and effectively, and to appreciate just what other people's reality is all about. Its most important achievement is the provision of a supervised, well staffed community legal service.

We have the necessary facilities here on campus. The Canberra Community Legal Service/ANU Legal Referral Service in the Union, and the Tenants Advice Service/Social Security Advocacy Service at the Work Resources Centre would provide the necessary venue and cases.

All the course would need is accreditation, a solicitor or academic administrator, a secretary, and a budget to cover administrative expenses. And students.

The course would include a classroom component with seminars on alternative methods of legal service delivery, law reform lobbying, negotiating, lay advocacy and seminars on specific areas of the law, such as Freedom of Information, the Social Security Act, motor accident law, family law and landlord/tenant law.

Now this is nothing unusual you understand. In 1973 (nearly 10 years ago!) 125 of the 157 accredited law schools had CLE programs. Monash University in Victoria has one too.

Further reading on this issue is available in -

- Rose, P., *Clinical Legal Education*, Oracle, 1974, pp. 38-42.
- Stevens, R., in *Clinical Education in a Service Setting*, Meiter Press, New York, 1973.
- Symposium on Clinical Legal Education, *Cleveland Law Review*, 29, Summer/Fall, 1980.
- Zander, M., 'Clinical Legal Education', 123 *New Law Journal* 181, 1973.

A PUBLIC MEETING to discuss both the issue of Clinical Legal Education and that of the taping of lectures will be held on Wednesday April 27, 1pm at the Law Lecture Theatre, with a view to putting forward representations to the Law Faculty.

THE FUTURE

The controlling interests in the SA Office need to do some serious thinking. The gap between the Student Association and its constituent members is as wide as it has ever been before, and it is getting even wider. Students fail to participate in the Association, fail to use its less obvious services and simply fail to identify with it. Indeed, were it not for conscience-saving services it provides the SA would be no more than the \$90,000 plaything of small groups of student politicians, and perhaps those services don't alter that characteristic anyway. Everything, for example, seems stacked against participation by ordinary students: activity and involvement is welcome, but only on the political terms of the dominant group. The grinding proceduralism of general meetings can be mind-stupefying, and even the thought of reaching new people by taking those meetings to halls and colleges is considered unacceptable and revisionary.

So much for the problem. The answer to it has to overcome what would in any case be the staggering weight of student apathy, but to be constructive I recommend:

- the quick implementation of the SRC
- rotating SA meeting venues
- a wage hike for the President (with all respect to recent incumbents we've got to attract better quality candidates), and
- the de-politicization of education/social/local concerns.



THANKS:

Five months after leaving office I want to offer thanks to those I remember most charitably, not those I "owe". In particular:

Chris Stamford, "Woroni" Editor. The fact that he argued and criticised me so much proved he continued to care what I thought long after others no longer did.

Sir John Crawford, Chancellor, for looking so venerable at Council meetings, and inspiring me.

Max Cullen, Trustee, for being my chief source of advice and friendship throughout the year.

Peta Watt, Typist, for empathising.

Sue McGrath, EWO, for flattering me by trying to convert me.

Hector Kinloch, Dean of Students, for making me feel important.

Di Riddell, Administrative Secretary. I was pledged on taking up office to sack her, and yet by the end of the year I depended on her advice and affection completely.

Gary Humphries
Administrator/President 1982.



The Myth of the One Day of the Year

The Soldiers' Club. Symbol of male authority. Standing solid protective dependable, the brightest light in the night sky of Carrington. Its red neon beacon forever flashing RSL.

Along The Bar, grave men engage in men's business. Around tables, women silly giggly gossip about children babies incidentals other women. A mixed bag pulls the pokies. The band playing country rock on video is much too loud.

Enter Tricky Dick Pigman, resplendent in robes wig regalia. Celebrating the first anniversary of his election as Mayor of Carrington. He's arrived at the apex summit pinnacle of the Carrington hierarchy. The date is 24 April 1981. Dick casts a sly look at the ladies. Some ladies sigh while others turn shyly aside. 'Speech Speech' says someone. 'Do you really mean it?' Dick asks humbly. Everyone knows he just loves to shoot his big trap off. So Speech it is. Drone Drone Drone Drone. 'Now if I were king . . . No, that isn't it . . .' He shuffles the pages of the grand orations he keeps locked in his head for appropriate occasions. His brain rattles. 'What's up Dick?' asks one of his comrades. 'Not dizzy are you? Want to sit down?' 'No of course not!' Dick snaps at his comrade. 'There's nothing wrong with my head. Maybe you should get yours attended to.' 'Sorry I spoke out of turn,' says his comrade, giving him the thumbs down signal. But does this affect Tricky Dick? No. Away he sprukes: 'Now since I've been Mayor I've straightened up this place, but that doesn't mean I'm going to give it away now I'm firmly entrenched. There's more straightening up to be done. More problems. At the present time, as you men all know, the problem's the ladies. Now what am I going to do about them I'll tell you what . . . Blah Blah Blah Blah. Wind Threats Booboos Promises.'

Now the men in general enter the conversation: 'What's the speech about Dick, did you say?'

'Eh?'

'What's the subject?'

'How I seduced the ladies.'

'That's old hat.'

'It's old all right. But I want to recapitulate. Although it's hardly worth mentioning. Hags Bags Faggots Lesbians, that's what they are. Take a closer look at them. Ain't there no refinement, no propriety, no demure and sedate little oldfashioned ladies in Carrington?' gesturing towards the ladies.

'He's got an opinion. Brave man. Brave man. Three cheers for The Mayor. Speech Speech.'

'Want to hear about the ladies?'

'Do we want to hear about the ladies?!'

'Well, ever since my poor mother gave birth to me, I've tried hard to sanctify the ladies, protect them from the ugly world of reality, place them on a higher plane than men, admired their ladylike qualities of succouring, bringing up the kids, bowing to the whims of us husbands—the little woman's place is in the home, you know.'

'More More. Hurray Hurray!'

'But there have been some among them betrayed my faith in them. Acted in a most irresponsible manner. Defied convention. Acted like a pack of ratbag fems. Defiled our One Day of the Year by trailing along behind the men to the Anzac Memorial with their blasphemous banners and slogans. At first I thought they'd all gone off their heads, but when I saw what was on their banners I knew at once it was a cleverly conceived manoeuvre, instigated by that Flo, ah? What's her name, no doubt. I mean, 'In Memory of All the Women of Carrington Who have been Devaluated and Raped by All the Men of Carrington! Even the most reasonable husband would be shocked and horrified by that one.'

And 'Men into the Homes and Women into the Potatopatch'. My word! Them women really mean business, don't they? It's Flo, ah, Flo ah? Murphy who thought that one up. They say she's got this gig about turning the farms into co-operatives. She'll turn the whole of potato-country into a women's commune with her as commissar if we don't watch out. They say she's got plans for making the whole of the Southern Tablelands into an autonomous region with women at the helm. Imagine a woman police-sargeant, manager of the RSL Club, agronomist, a woman Mayor of Carrington. Well, we don't want to see that day dawn do we? So we've got to do something about it. That slogan the women chanted made my blood boil: 'Potatodiggers for the Women. Mops and Nappies for the Men'. That bit about rape really irked me. They know very well when a woman's raped she's asked for it. To illustrate how cunning Flo Murphy is, they say she's found out a way to eradicate them potatomoths but keeps it a secret even from her husband Paddy. But you'll see, she'll keep all the relative info locked away in her head to share with her butch comrades in the communes. Those women are all a bunch of redrappers and we've got to put a stop to them before it's too late. Our most immediate concern is the march tomorrow. So what have I done to ensure there is no repetition of that disgraceful unladylike display? Used my authority as administrator of the laws and keeper of the peace of the township of Carrington on the Southern Tablelands to amend the Traffic Ordinance to restrain these most unladylike ladies. We can't have it happening again this year, now can we girls?' Scowling at The Ladies.



'That might be all verywell,' pipes up Paddy Murphy to his nearest crony, 'but he hasn't exactly got an unblemished record himself, has he? So what right has he got to attack the ladies? My old woman for one won't like it. Look at her foaming at the mouth over her schooner of grog. She's hopping mad at him and I don't blame her.'

'Oh, I don't know,' retorts Paddy's crony. 'Supposing we men don't stand up for our rights, then women might walk right over us, I mean to say . . .'

'You just got to look at his record to give the lie to what you're supposing,' Paddy interrupts him. 'Look, if this ain't all true, I'll buy you a ticket in Tattslotto. Ain't it a fact he's the district's most successful pigbreeder? Ain't it a fact that he also gets a big screw as district agronomist? And ain't it a fact he don't give a damn about the problems of us potatogrowers. Look at the job he hasn't done eradicating them potatomoths. If he eradicated them he'd find himself out of a job. Besides which, he thinks we're a lot of sinners and he's some kind of saviour sent to redeem us do you notice? And he's got this patriotic streak that makes him go haywire when it comes to politics. Always accusing people of being either Nazis or Communists. And that from one who makes his own restrictive ordinances. They say power corrupts.'



'He's a horsedealer, you know. Some say a horsethief. I wouldn't put it past him. He's also a horseman of no mean calibre. So with all his expertise, he's got lots of material to work on at the present time. He's rounding up all the brumbies at Swiller's Gap and buying up all the halfstarved hobbyhorses round Carrington. They process them at The Knackery. In which he's got shares, of course. To give him his due, he's got a business head on him. To exploit the hobbyhorse boom followed by drought and the development of that skilift and downhill run at Swiller's Gap takes brains. He's also got shares in the Swiller's Gap Ski Complex. He'd be in anything. He's a social climber. He's a casanova. But he talks too much. That's his downfall. I mean, it's one thing to skite about the women you've done in a big city under the cloak of relative anonymity and another thing to skite about the women you've done in a small country town like Carrington — them women's got husbands. Then he's got this latest venture. They say he's training pigs to get up to all kinds of tricks with the ladies. They've got a name for it. I think it's Sodomy. Don't rightly know what it means because I never could understand them fancy biblical names. It's all so obscure what he's up to to, I can't see for the life of me how he's going to make capital out of training them 61 pigs of his. It's all beyond me. But, putting it all together and looking at things objectively, I suppose when you think of what he's achieved you've got to look up to him. I mean, who in the past has been a successful pigfarmer and district agronomist at one and the same time among all the other things? Without much more energy being expended than pulling the poker machines? And now in his role of Mayor of Carrington he's attempting to straighten out the ladies, who even I must admit have got out of hand a bit. I suppose someone as innovative as he is deserves to get on . . .'

'Listen to him now. Ho! Ho!' chips in Paddy's crony. 'Skiting about all his conquests. When he starts on them it always makes me nervous in case he'll include my old lady among them. But he only brags when he's drunk so you can't take what he's saying for gospel truth can you? Ho! Listen to that! He's on about his latest housekeeper. He's pissed. He's really pissed. Get a load of what he's saying.'

'I get my bit from Mrs Adams, but I've got to be careful in the house or Aileen will walk in on me, so I'm restricted in that regard and it takes my mind off it. Then I've got to twist Mrs Adams arm every time I do it because she struggles like a sow getting its throat cut when I get hold of her, even when Aileen's in town, which takes a lot of the satisfaction out of it. It's best in the shed. Aileen don't come down to the shed. In the shed I can back Mrs Adams into the corner between the old Silent Knight and the bags of pigpellets. But it isn't always that easy. That last time was a disaster when I tried it standing up in the cow-bail. When she backed away from me she knocked over the milkpail and trying to

Women Stood Up to Tricky Dick Pigman

rescue what was left of the milk I stood in the cowshit. I'm beginning to think all the problems aren't worth the effort I put into it. I think I can honestly say I've been blessed with many more rewarding relationships. There was Mag, ah, Mag, ah, what's her name? I know the ins and outs of her. There was Amy, ah, Amy, ah? a wallowing big beauty if ever there was one but I was always afraid I might have to tangle with her husband. There was Mildred, ah, Mildred, ah? but she got sick of it in the end and went back to Loverboy Finnegan to my amazement. I mean, just take one quick look at Finnegan down the end of The Bar there, then take a look at me. There was Flo, ah, Flo, Ah? She had the necessary qualifications — all tits and arse. But those days have gone now, those sentimental days of love and romance. They don't want to know me anymore. Just because I call them a lot of ratbag fems. . . . What's this? Suddenly Tricky Dick is silent.

"What's going on now?" Paddy's crony says, craning his neck to get a better view through the maze of clamour and commotion. "Them women have stopped being silly and giggly and are ganging up on him! And what's that your old woman — pardon me — Flo, is saying?"

"No-one believes your sexist fantasies. No-one. Especially us women of Carrington. We've humoured you uptodate, ignored all your lies, swallowed our pride, hidden our humiliation, while you've raped our minds if not our bodies over the past 12 months, put us down constantly. But we've made up our minds we're not going to let you get away with it any longer. You've pulled off your stunts one time too often for the poor suffering women of Carrington. You better watch your step, starting from tomorrow."

"Hear hear! Hear hear!" shriek the women. And out the women all tramp.



On this 25th day of April 1981 — Anzac — the men of Carrington awake with great expectations. Locked in their heads is a notion they can't seem to put a finger on. There's something special about today. It's different from all the other days. But why?

"I know. It's that One Day of the Year when old Normie Macindoe's pub is open from sunup till well after midnight with free drinks on the house. Yeah, it's a special day all right!" the notion jells into reality simultaneously for all the breadwinners in all the feathered nests of Carrington. "Hurray Hurray!" they cry gleefully and call to their wives to get breakfast, fetch their shoes, lay their suits out.

Not a murmur. Of recognition. Of acquiescence. Only silence. "Mildred?" "Amy?" "Mag?" "Flo?" All the other names. "What's got into you?" "Why don't you answer me?" Not a murmur. Only silence. No Weetbix. No Cornflakes. No tea. No coffee. No bubble and squeak. No sizzling sausages. No "Come and get it!" Only silence. No suits with the fluff brushed off. No polished shoes, no starched shirts, dark grey ties. Nothing. Wives and daughters gone. Men left alone to recall the pain of fallen comrades, gory battles, annihilation, genocide, defeats, conquests of women and nations, all the ugly reminders of what this One-Day-of-the-Year is really about.

10 seconds to 10 am. 10 seconds to countdown. In 10 more, 9 more, just a few more seconds, now! Men attired in sombre suits befitting the sombre occasion begin their long march down Main Street. Past the Town Hall, the local lockup, the RSL, the office of the District Agronomist, St Vincent de Pauls, the supermarket, Patsy's homemade cakes, the funeral parlours, to Macindoe's pub — no, *past* Macindoe's pub to the local Anzac memorial in Gallipoli Park. The two gays and their dog who make up the crowd disperse, head towards the pub to get a few beers on the house before the men arrive and hoist them out.

But look! something sinister is happening on the sidelines. Tricky Dick in his robe and wig is hurrying down the road with his bosom friend Bob Riddell the local police sergeant. Both men are peering inquisitively into the bushes on the side of the road the shops aren't on. Suddenly Bob Riddell stiffens, points at the bushes, says: "Here they are." Then Tricky Dick stiffens, points at the bushes, says: "There they are." Then both men produce from their pockets policemen's whistles, and blow them like mad.

From behind the bushes in response to these signals from the authorities, come Tricky Dick's 61 Trained Pigs, trotting along on their hind legs, attired in blue tunics with silver buttons, and blue peaked caps. Hanging down from their belts are truncheons and revolvers in holsters. The chief pigs have names on their caps: Squealer, and Napoleon. Squealer carries a loud hailer into which he is squealing with all his might: "If you disrupt the march like this we'll invoke the traffic ordinance". Upon which the 61 pigs dive into the bushes and pull out 61 of the women of Carrington, all smoking pot and all clutching flagons of cheap red plonk. "Why did you have to go and spoil our Annual Pot and Sot Ceremony, you meanies," Flo, Murphy protests. "The men have their celebrations, don't they? So, we have ours. Now lay off, you pig!" poking an overaggressive pig in the ribs with her index finger.

"I am arresting you for having failed to obey the traffic ordinance, using offensive language, resorting to violence, and inciting a riot," squeals Squealer. "Huh?!" questions Flo. "A lot of Fascists and Nazis this mob," proffers Napoleon who has been well trained by Tricky Dick Pigman staring at the women's uniforms: black ballet shoes, black leotards, black T-shirts with WAR on them. "What's this symbol stand for? I'll have to record this in my little black book. Don't tell me, let me guess . . ."

"It's Women Against Rape, you clot!" "Well, so it is — but no-one calls me a clot and gets away with it," squeals Napoleon, removing his revolver from its holster, knocking Flo on the head with its butt, and stamping his trotters angrily. Now, come quietly ladies, or else . . ."

Now, the women rebel and retaliate. Shriek Kick Scratch Spit Knee Head Chant Sing hysterically: "Make the pigs into little pork pies," they chant. "Into pork pies. Into pork pies." How horrible. But don't let's get all emotional about the women disrupting law, order and masculine authority. For the pigs, those cunning little curlytailed cuties, can hold their own — they've been trained to. Look! They're getting out their truncheons. Using their revolver butts. Putting these horrible women in their place. Knocking them down, with Tricky Dick and his bosom friend cheering themselves hoarse on the sidelines. Now the pigs are running the women along in front of them and herding them into the lockup like, ah? pigs into pens.



All the commotion is over. Women Men Pigs have gone. More Women in Black emerge from among the bushes. Carrying black banners: "Women Forever", "Down with Men", "In Memory of All the Women Raped by Tricky Dick and All the Men of Carrington". Tipsy with cheap red plonk they stumble up to the Anzac Memorial in Gallipoli Park smoking pot and hallucinating the wonderful times yet to come. Here they stand in silent vigil while down at the local lockup their 61 sisters are being Finger-printed Photographed Harassed Bashed by the 61 Trained Pigs of Tricky Dick Pigman. While at Macindoe's pub, for some reason unbeknown to them, the beers on the house the men are consuming stick in their throats and won't go down.

7 March 1983. International Women's Day. Ritual Ceremony Witchcraft Call it What You Will. People milling around polling booths. It's polling day. Midnight. Height of festivities and celebrations by the ratbag fems. Flo Murphy officially declared the new Mayor of Carrington. "There's going to be big changes around here," shrieks Flo in a voice unbecoming a lady, as she is raised triumphantly by her butch comrades above a sea of women's clenched fists.

Signal for Tricky Dick Pigman to be given his walkingticket. Escorted by his 61 Trained Pigs squealing in unison and trotting in precision behind him, he rides out of town. It is with a heavy heart erstwhile pigbreeder pigtrainer district agronomist horsethief expert horseman dealer in horseflesh Mayor of Carrington puller of poker machines turns his back on the Women in Black, forsakes his constituency. Disgraced, disrobed, clinging to his wig his last vestige of sanity, he sets his course southward toward the Land of the Dammed.

Naomi O'Neil

ANZAC DAY SHORT STORY

BEHIND THE 'COLLAPSE' IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

BEHIND THE 'COLLAPSE' IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

PART 1: BHP: The Quiet Deceiver

While it is undeniably true that the world economy is in the midst of the most severe recession since the 1930s, it is not accurate to extrapolate from this that all sectors of the world economy are struggling. Similarly, it would be equally absurd to suggest that all sectors of the domestic economy are equally affected by the recession, or even that all sectors suffer losses under this economic climate. Some markets and industries are not only better equipped to weather the storm, but also in a position to take advantage of the depressed conditions.

As a case study on BHP, this series hopes to illustrate how companies like the 'Big Australians' have not only been able to effectively ride out the current recession, but have also exploited the company's unique commercial security as a result of its monopoly position, and its knowledge of the steel industry. The company has taken advantage of the state of the economy to intimidate community and government alike, in order to gain increased state assistance, and generally applying its own austerity measures upon the workforce — primarily through sacking thousands of workers.

Part 2 of this series will look at unemployment in the industry and its social consequences; and Part 3 — the social responsibilities of giant corporations like BHP. (Statistics used are obtained from issued BHP figures, IAC Reports, Newspaper Reports, and mostly from the several studies undertaken by the Wollongong Workers Research Centre during 1982).

THE 'BIG AUSTRALIAN'

BHP is the steel industry in Australia — in 1979 it supplied between 85 and 95 percent of the domestic market. In the year to May 1981, BHP contributed 1.8% of Australia's gross domestic product, making it the country's largest company in terms of sales, profit, total assets and share market capitalization. In the same period the basic iron and steel industry employed 70,000 workers, about 6% percent of the manufacturing workforce.

The company controls large reserves of its main raw materials — iron ore and coal. It owned or had an interest in the companies which supply the other raw materials connected with steel making, including ferro alloys, limestone, dolomite, manganese, refractories, tin, zinc and cement. Apart from the steel industry, BHP has diversified into oil and gas production, mineral exports, and its recent \$4 billion acquisition of Utah's mining interests — making it the dangerously big Australian.

BHP's corporate tentacles extend to its integrated steel mills at Whyalla, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, as well as plants at Kwinana, Westernport and Brisbane. In 1979, it employed 36,000 workers at its four main plants. In areas such as Wollongong its subsidiaries employ one in four workers. The company also operates its own stevedoring services and coastal shipping fleet which accounts for over half the dead weight tonnage of Australia's coastal shipping fleet. With so many fingers in the national pie, it is little wonder that several years ago some writers dubbed BHP as Australia's fourth level of government.

PREDICTIONS OF DOOM

On May 7, 1982, the "Illawarra Mercury" ran a full page story on the 'crisis' in the steel industry. AI&S (wholly owned BHP subsidiary in Wollongong) executives uncharacteristically went public and announced that 2,500 jobs would be lost at the Port Kembla steelworks in the hope "to push down production costs and to make Australian steel competitive again in its own home market". The company argues that a combination of an international glut cutting into export markets and severe competition from cheap imports have the steel industry on its knees.

In 1973 the Whitlam government directed the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) to review the steel industry. The Commission published its report in 1979. It concluded that the potential existed for a two or three-fold expansion of the industry in the next 10-15 years, if the industry expanded on an internationally competitive basis. That is, BHP should expand to exports and improve its competitive position in the world market. The IAC recommended a subsidy geared to expansion (in place of tariffs).

In response, BHP intensified its political campaign, and renewed its call for depreciation allowance, and argued that a major expansion of the steel industry was unlikely without improved tax concessions. It won. The final IAC report brought down in July 1980, suggested maintenance of steel tariffs, but opposed accelerated depreciation provisions, since this would merely reinforce the company's stated intention of continuing to develop essentially to meet the domestic market. The government accepted the report in April 1981. Between April and August of 1981 the company's pronouncements of doom and gloom became increasingly strident. Again, BHP won.

Massively increased depreciation allowances were granted in the 1981 budget, reflecting the power of BHP hierarchy have with those who control state power (it is yet to be seen whether the same influence can be wielded over the Labor

Government). The budget provisions allowed equipment and plant to be depreciated at 20% per annum where scheduled life is five years or more, and 33-1/3% where it is less than five years. No other company or industry has thus far succeeded in winning such allowances. Needless to say, there were no employment subsidies, or job saving provisos or qualifications in the grants of assistance.

PRODUCTIVITY IN THE INDUSTRY

The claims by BHP have been based on a mischievously distorted image of the industry. The key to their claims is that the 'collapse' in the steel industry has been brought on by a decline in domestic market and a fall off in exports. In reality, in 1980-81 the output of the steel division was higher than the previous year and the highest since the recession years of 1974-75. Conservatively estimated profits in the steel division rose from \$96.6 m in 1979-80 to \$105.5m in 1980-81.

Available figures show a decline in production of raw steel (i.e. liquid steel) from 7.8m tonnes in 1980-81 to 7.1 m tonnes in 1981-2. However, there has been no decline in marketable steel (i.e. the finished product); production levels have been constant since 1972. The difference between raw and marketable steel is in the offcuts, trimmings or wastage which occur between the raw steel coming out of the furnace being converted to the finished product. In terms of establishing the existence of any real decline in the market, one must look to marketable steel production figures, not raw steel figures. BHP chooses to present its arguments in terms of raw steel figures.

Export sales figures in isolation also present an inaccurate picture. Export sales by BHP have declined since peaking in 1976-66, but export figures for 1981-82 are up by 40% on the figure for 1980-81. Both the 'Financial Review' and an internal BHP document recently stated that the company is secure in export markets. A clearer impression can be gleaned from information BHP submitted to the IAC, to the effect that the company exported mainly to offset any faltering local demand. There is evidence to suggest that BHP has withdrawn from some export markets consciously in order to meet local demand and maintain its monopoly position at home.

Despite propaganda to the contrary, the domestic market is also very sound. IAC Commissioner Boyer summed up the company's position in relation to imports in the following terms — "BHP enjoys unique commercial security deriving not only from its financial strengths but also from its monopoly position which... incurs little effective import

competition even in periods of severe price cuttings overseas because of import restraint agreements and 'understandings' and the reluctance of some of the most competitive overseas suppliers, who are significantly dependent on Australian iron ore and coal, to compete actively in its domestic market".

The claim of threats from cheap imports has no foundation, since available figures suggest that imports of steel were at their lowest for a decade, and steel output and productivity were up. This argument also fails to point out that flat steel exports from Australia had risen considerably by the early eighties. It would appear that the BHP campaign of painting a scenario of doom and chaos in the industry is far from accurate, and the basis for such a campaign must rest on motivations other than the proclaimed threat in international and domestic competition, since even BHP statistics don't support this argument.

In the years 1972-81, AIS has produced an average of 4.38m tonnes of raw steel per annum. The 1982 figure is 4.02 m — not substantially below average, yet AIS alone is well on its way to wasting 3,000 jobs in Wollongong. Even the company's figures based on raw steel production, clearly do not provide the reasons for this drastic approach. The fallacy of the correlation between raw steel production and job losses is highlighted by the fact the Whyalla plant's production for 1982 is 20% higher than 1981, yet it is projected to cut 26% of the workforce.

RATIONALIZATION VIA UNEMPLOYMENT

The current slump in employment in the steel industry can only logically be explained in one of two ways. Either fewer workers are needed because fewer goods are being produced — that is, that workforce reductions are directly linked to a decline in the market. An alternative explanation is that the nature of work is being changed so that fewer workers are required to produce the same or greater amounts of goods. That is, job losses are a product of rationalization and technological change. As is illustrated in the preceding discussions, the company emphatically argues the former explanation — the latter seems more accurate.

IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

The cuts (and projected cuts) in employment by AIS and other BHP plants, need to be viewed against a background of deceit and threats which have characterized the company's pronouncements in the past. The company argues that a decline in raw steel production must lead to job wastage and sackings. What it does not explain, and what past practice does not explain, is the sudden emergence of a tight correlation between output and employment.

Between 1972 and 1976 there was a steady rise in raw steel production — there was no accompanying rise in employment. The contrary is the case, in fact between 1975-76 when AIS produced its best tonnage to that date, there was a corresponding loss of 345 jobs. Output has continued to rise, reaching a best ever in 1981, and has subsequently declined in 1982. As a result of this decline from record production, AIS and other branches of BHP's steel division have entered upon a program of devastating job wasting and massive lay-offs.

Rationalization and technological change provide the only explanation to this approach. The IAC recommend modernization and increased output per worker in the steel industry. In response, AIS is introducing a third vessel in its Basic Oxygen Steel (BOS) system. The BOS is a more advanced system of steel making than the obsolete open hearth system. The addition of a third vessel at the BOS will provide greater capacity than the Open Hearth shop, closures in which have been publicised by AIS as reflecting the 'grim' market conditions.

BHP spent \$200 m in new equipment for the steel industry in the six months to February 1982, and is now proposing to spend \$300m a year for the next three years — partly to rectify technical flaws, and to lift production by a further 30%. Rationalization in the industry is well under way. The Port Kembla works will increasingly specialize in flat products (slab, strip and tin)

Newcastle will provide merchant (engineering) steel, and at Whyalla a major facility, equal to the best in the world, has been introduced for the production of heavy rails.

There is nothing but spurious support for the claims of a downturn in the steel industry in this country. Raw steel production figures in isolation present a false impression of the state of the industry — yet these are the figures VHP chooses to supply to the media, and in its submissions to government for assistance, and in the industrial courts against unions.

BHP will continue to blame job losses on the 'market downturn' for several reasons. The 'recession mentality' is a very flexible and sellable commodity at present — it serves, amongst other purposes, to intimidate the workforce into immobilization and acceptance of reduction in wages and working conditions. It allows for manipulation of whole communities through the workforce, in a manner which would normally not be tolerated. It has, at least under the past

Peter O'Connor

1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984

LOOKING AT

LAW SCHOOL



ASSESSMENT AND THE LAW SCHOOL IN 1983

As the dust settles after the 1983 assessment roundabout it is worth pausing for a moment of reflection. The consultation period went by very quietly this year, with the majority of lecturers successful in having their schemes adopted with little or no change. Unlike 1982, there were no student walk-outs, no petitions and no lecturers threatening to withdraw from teaching their course. The lessons from 1982, it would seem, were better appreciated by the staff than by students.

1983 saw the lecturers at the Law School close ranks and present a unified and organised front to students. In accordance with Board of Faculty policy, the lecturers presented well-prepared papers to their classes outlining the proposed assessment scheme and their reasons for it. These papers formed the basis of the mandatory consultation with students, which occurred during the first few weeks of the year.

While the preparation and distribution of papers on assessment was a commendable improvement on the practices of previous years, the manner in which the 'consultation' was conducted still leaves a lot to be desired. In 1974 the Board of the Faculties endorsed, amongst other things, the facts that 'students have a real contribution to make in the determination of course content and methods of assessment' and that 'there is a need for effective means of staff/student consultation to ensure that both staff and student ideas are fully ventilated and seriously considered before decisions are made'. It is therefore a legitimate expectation that the consultation process should recognise the real contribution students can make and the need for that contribution to be seriously considered before any decision is made as to the final assessment scheme. The manner in which many lecturers at the law school (and elsewhere) conduct the consultation process falls well short of this expectation.

The current practice most detrimental to a truly valuable consultative process is that of the lecturer's dominance in setting the terms of any discussion and actually 'chairing' it. As George Morgan indicated in his article "Assessment: a case study" (Woroni No.4), a classroom has its own set of power relations with the lecturer possessing by far the greatest share. By having this power and controlling discussion, the lecturer creates a barrier of intimidation which few, if any, students can overcome.

At the law school a number of lecturers used their position of power to effectively suppress any real discussion. In some units students were given a brief period during the first lecture of the year to discuss and decide upon their assessment. With the lecturer dominating the discussion and the students

denied an opportunity to think about possible schemes and to talk amongst themselves, it was not surprising that the lecturer's scheme was adopted. Along similar lines was the 'discontinuity' approach used by some lecturers, whereby in the first few lectures students were given ten minutes in each to talk about assessment. With so little time it was almost impossible for ideas to develop and for all students to participate in the discussion.

After three years at the law school it seems to me that the best approach would be to assign a whole lecture, probably in the second or third week of term, to discuss questions of assessment. Until adequate time for student preparation and discussion is provided it is unlikely that the consultative process will be as valuable to students as it should be.

Another major problem of lecturer domination is the way in which discussion can be limited to what the lecturer wants to hear. By so doing the lecturer prevents the class from exploring as wide a range of options as possible. An example of this practice occurred in Trusts where the lecturer prevented any discussion of a work-reducing scheme prepared by the Law School Action Group, let alone allowing the class to vote on it, because he only wanted to hear about 100% exams and redemptive (i.e. not work-reducing) options.

Again, lecturers can prevent valuable discussion by always replying to student ideas him or her self. That is, the discussion becomes directed solely towards the lecturer instead of to the class as a whole, and consequently a question and answer arrangement operates rather than a floating of ideas amongst the group with all present being free to participate.

All the factors mentioned in this article were present at the law school and all operated to destroy or detract from the value of the consultative process. It is therefore clear that students must not only actively defend their right to consultation, they must also fight to protect the value of that consultation. There are many ways of making the consultative process a worthwhile operation whereby student ideas can be implemented as the actual assessment scheme. One example of such a scheme was prepared by LSAG in its 1982 'Assessment Kit' (reproduced below).

While the opportunity for change in 1983 has passed by it is important that students continue to think about the issues of assessment and consultation, and successfully challenge the current practices in 1984.

Philip Kellow
LSAG

1. Hear What the Lecturer Has to Say: but don't decide anything yet. There's plenty of time, and if the case has merit it will stand up to examination of a student sort.
2. Consult the Alternative Law Handbook to check for last year's entry under the subject. What comments were made about the assessment system? What changes, rearrangements could be made? Do not decide anything yet.
3. Appoint a time in lecture for discussion, preferably a few lectures on, in the second week of term. Decide on how much time will be spent on discussion in class.
4. When the time for discussion begins, it is best to appoint a chairperson who will not be able to speak from the chair, but who will help keep discussion flowing and who will allow different people to have their say. Choose someone who will, in the chair at least, be reasonably non-partisan. You're not doing something new by requesting a chairperson: you have someone already, who speaks from the chair quite flagrantly come assessment scheme time. The lecturer.
5. Canvass Assessment Schemes, keeping in mind the desirability of keeping as many options open as possible. You don't know how your year will shape up, what crises both within and without Uni will arise. Don't decide anything, but whip up the various suggestions into solid alternatives, or attempt an incorporation of the different ideas into the one. Don't ossify into a rigid formula: if the lecturer wants a 100% exam at the end of the year, have that as an option, but listen to other alternatives and give fellow students that possibility as well.
6. If there are Other Classes, appoint a representative to attend those classes discussions (another good reason not to decide on the first day): such a representative can speak to the other class and describe developments, and bring back to your own class what's been going on there.
7. Don't decide anything yet. Get what seems to be the options written down on Faculty paper and handed to each student to vote on. Check deadlines. Check that the options mooted have made their way onto the Faculty paper. Then vote.
8. Ask for the definitive assessment scheme on paper. Check it was the same for every detail voted on.
9. Complaints? See the Law Society, Law School Action Group, the Faculty Education Representatives, if you believe that the class has been steamrolled or there have been accidental improprieties. Consider class action on the matter.
10. Wasting Time? No! It's your uni year and it's your examination that you'll be having to sit. That goes for part-timers as much as full-timers, women as men, mature age, graduate or final year as for first. The sort of experience, care and understanding you get out of this sort of exercise is invaluable, as well as being good for your health in 3rd term. GOOD LUCK!

LSAG MEETS EACH MONDAY AT 1:00

OUTSIDE LAW ROOM 1

LAW FOR STUDENTS VOTE FOR PROGRESS

RESULTS OF ANU LAW SOCIETY ELECTIONS

Part-time representative on Law Society Committee

D Tobias 40
S Long 70 Elected
Abstentions 10

General representative on Law Society Committee

M Dicker 53
M Farnan 63 Elected
Abstentions 3

First-year representative on Law Society Committee

N Evans 8
H Richards 10 Elected
Abstentions 2

General representative on Faculty Education Committee

A Gardner 67 elected
H Hayunga 50
Abstentions 2

Second-year representative on Faculty Education Committee

A Roberts 41
F Lowe 72 elected
Abstentions 6

Philip Kellow
Returning Officer

LAW SCHOOL: In the wake of the ALP's success in the recent Federal elections, the members of the ANU Law Society, in a convincing display of support for reform, elected three LSAG students, and two progressive independents to positions on the Law Society Committee and Law Faculty Education Committee (FEC).

The successful candidates were:
Stuart Long (LSAG) - Part-time rep on the Committee.

Marina Farnan (LSAG) - General rep on the Committee

Harriet Richards - First year rep on the Committee

Alex Gardner - General rep on the FEC

Frances Lowe (LSAG) - Second-year rep on the FEC.

Philip Kellow, Returning Officer for the elections commented that the elections had been very quiet with just half of the eligible voters actually voting. "The only disappointing aspects of the elections," said Mr Kellow, "was the failure of some candidates to participate in its promotion by appearing at the 'meet the candidates' session, and the fact that so few students seem interested in running for positions on the

Law Society and FEC." He continued by stating that "Obviously much needs to be done to encourage people to participate in the running of these bodies."

An anonymous spokesperson for the defeated "Independent Group", some of whom campaigned on a Not LSAG platform endorsed by the not editors of Not The Peppercorn, was heard to not mutter that they still had the Frisbee Society and that "we can still have our own not elections for positions on the not law society and not FEC". Further comments were not forthcoming.

"The success of the Law School Action Group was," said a spokesperson, "clear endorsement of its policies for reform and active student representation. The result of these elections is a clear indication of student recognition of the legitimacy of LSAG policies." LSAG campaigned on a platform of ensuring the introduction of taped lectures and an advanced legal research unit, of challenging the sexist nature of the law school and legal education, and of working towards a reduction in the number of compulsory units required for the law degree.

Neither of the successful independent candidates could be found for comment.

A special law correspondent



Tired of Canberra? Tired of university? For a little while these could be just nasty memories as you bask in the adoration of (rather small) crowds of enthusiastic well-wishers, other people's parents, school-children, school dogs, cockroaches and the autumn tail end of the great Sydney flea plague. All this, and more (mites, ticks, crabs, herpes) for the lucky few who choose or are chosen to represent ANU at the Australasian Intersarsity Debating Championships, to be held in Sydney from May 23 to 27 at the University of Sydney and other assorted hi-life spots around town. (See Woolloomooloo, even Blacktown, as featured by Lewis Maund in this magazine.)

The ANU Debating Society is seeking to shake off the shackles of moribundity and send a team (or two) to this vibrant and throbbing multi-media event (taped recorders and box-brownies). Anyone who is interested in relearning the liveliest art should contact Mark de Crespiigny at Burgmann (49 3927) or Gilbert Elliott at 47 4008 (h) or 71 6090 (w).

Honestly, it's quite enjoyable, not all the people are reactionary, and there are women as well as overgrown boys (on past experience). Other universities will be participating from Singapore, New Zealand (North and South Islands) and all round Australia - even Tasmania!

Enough bullshit: if you're interested, please contact either of us as above and we'll try and make some arrangement for selection/mutual adoration before the end of term.

Gilbert Elliott

stuart hall on the welfare state

Stuart Hall's visit to ANU passed virtually unnoticed. Stopping off in Canberra briefly en route to Melbourne from Sydney, this West Indian born former Rhodes Scholar, founding editor of the New Left Review and former director of the Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, gave an hour long talk in the Coombes building to a seminar room packed with people, most of whom had heard of the event by word of mouth. With a fluency and clarity the equal of which I have rarely seen Hall spoke on the attack to social justice from the new right in England. His central assertion was that the threat to the welfare state posed by small government monetarism resulted largely from a failure of the left of the British Labour Party to promote the notion of the State as a servant of the people. Hall traced this shortcoming back to the Fabian conception of the "benevolent state" which has never been challenged within the Labour Party.

Rather than seeing social security payments, family allowances, old-age pensions etc. as rights, we tend to feel like the recipients of charity, Hall claimed, a conception which has allowed monetarism in the guise of Thatcherism, to remove many components of the welfare state with little resultant protest. In reply to arguments in favour of expanding the public sector the dries point the finger to Eastern Europe, rampant bureaucratism, the bete noir. Would we, they ask want a State as repressive as Russia's? By invoking this image they are able to fuel demands for a stronger smaller state. Monetarism intends "to see off the nanny state", to take it out of the arena of social justice.

The operation of the welfare state in Britain is according to Hall, deeply anachronistic. Rather than being structured around the needs of collective groupings and being rooted in local communities,

the state operates along lines which are often arbitrarily drawn up by bureaucrats. This frequently leads to quite complex attempts to bypass restrictions which are imposed in this manner. Parents know that if they buy a house on the northside of Kilburn Road their kids will be able to attend School A which is far better than School B which the kids on the south side of the road go to. The solution to this, in Hall's view is better local self management. Where arbitrary bureaucratically determined measures exist, the welfare state is seen as restrictive of human freedom.

A peculiar contradiction has arisen. Hall observed, that many of those who were part of the libertarian humanist socialist push of the 1960s - a reaction to Stalinism - face the dilemma of continued attachment to a state which appears to disregard liberty and freedom in some ways. The answer to their reservations is to locate control of the state with those for whom it is operating; to

destroy the image of the 'nanny-state' and to construct the notion of welfare being a fundamental right. Once this has been done we will no longer feel that we are obliged to undergo interrogation when we apply for Social Security; we will walk in and demand our rights!

Hall's insights have relevance to Australia as well as England. Students, for example, should see TEAS not as a handout but as an entitlement. We should be the sole grouping to whom politicians refer when they formulate their TEAS policy. Similarly within educational institutions, it is students who should be demanding the right to control what they learn and how they are assessed.

It is all too easy to listen to sages like Stuart Hall and fail to apply the lessons learnt to our own context. For too long students have accepted that academics and bureaucrats should be solely responsible for determining what happens in teaching situations. Stuart Hall would appear to differ.



Leung





can't we do anything about the invasion of Nicaragua?

"it is in this important economic and strategic region that we government of el salvador in their struggles for democracy against the military as supported through cuba and nicaragua" **r. reagan**

"The Students' Association condemns Reagan's increased military aid to the military dictatorship in el salvador and its involvement in the recent invasion of Nicaragua and calls on the u.s. gov't to reverse its policies of intervention in Central America." (a motion passed on 13th April by an SA meeting)

"let's also condemn Soviet interference in the region directly and through cuba" (a liberal-sponsored amendment which was not passed. how why would that be?) were the people at the SA meeting in receipt of the MOSCOW GOLD?



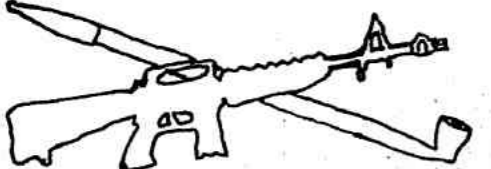
let's make it clear we were not talking about Poland or any other eastern european client-state. we probably don't approve of the suppression of solidarity and we don't support those invasions of hungary and czechoslovakia... that's ussr sphere of influence

also we're not talking about afghanistan why should russia protect its borders against a people's will although what the mujahedeen want is another question again

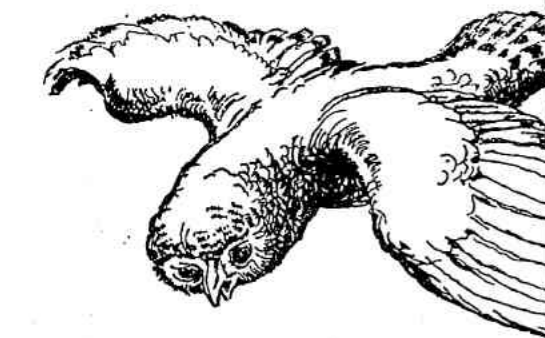
we're talking about central america (far away from russia) dictatorships and freedom-loving peoples - and solidarity

what would soviet imperialism be like if it just the extraction and export of surplus value (what u.s. companies do there now) would it be cultural imperialism in latvia and lithuania? what's happenin' in nicaragua anyway?

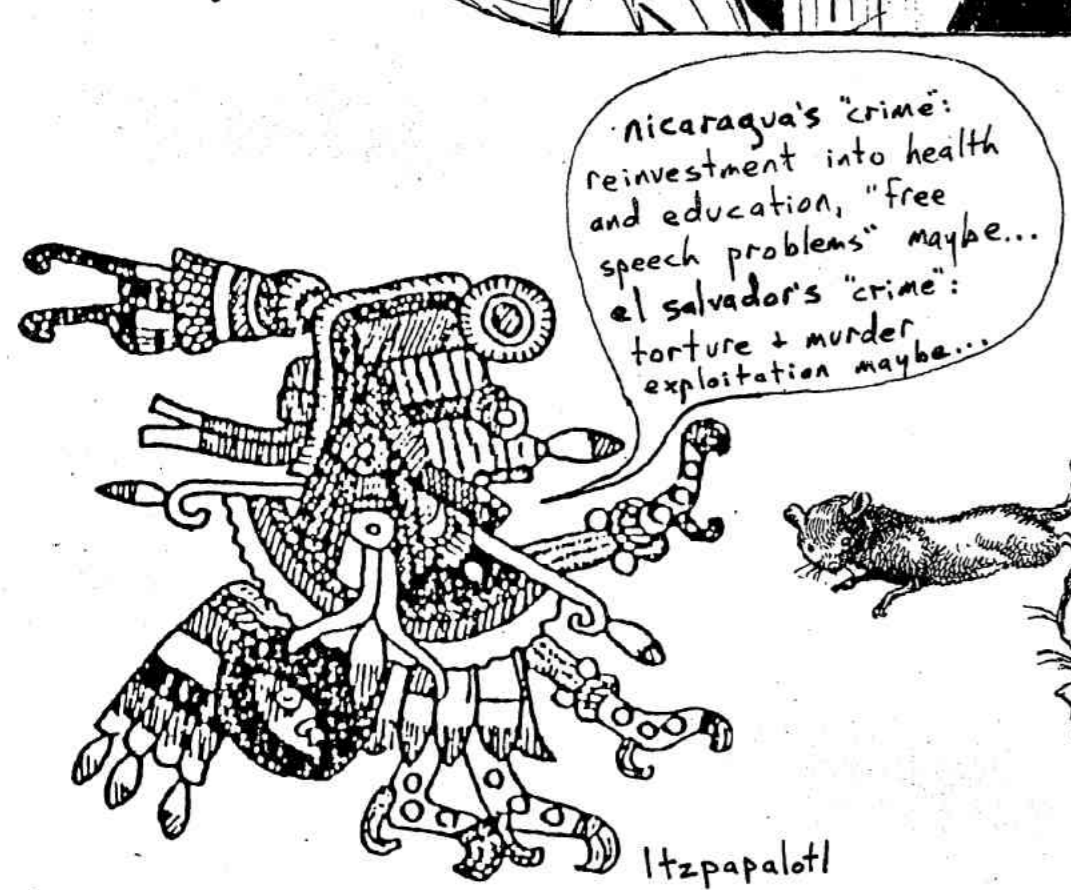
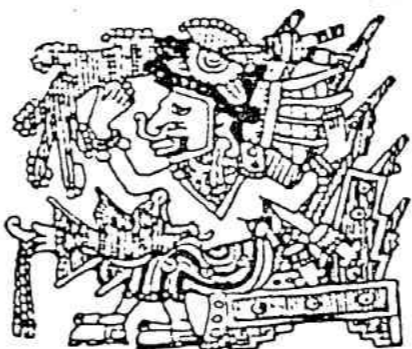
"this third photo shows soviet military hardware that has made its way to central america. one of a number of military facilities in nicaragua which has received soviet equipment" **r. reagan**



the symbol of the yippie-panther pact

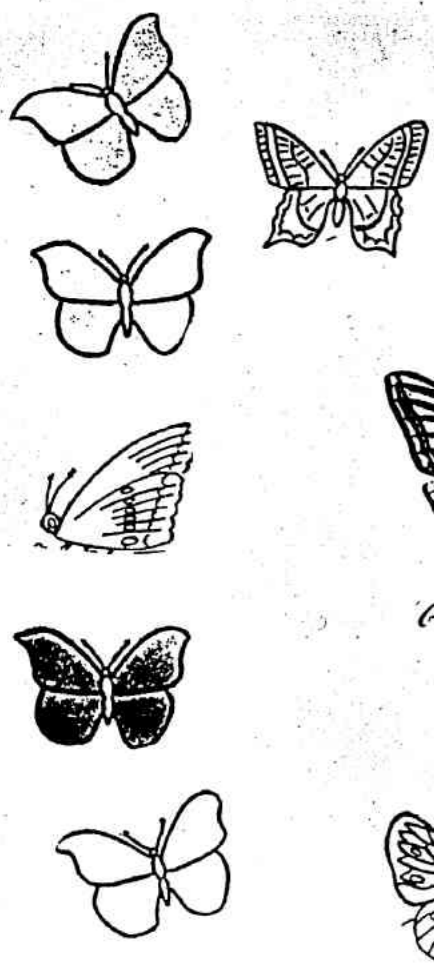


NO MORE SPANISH IMPERIALISM -
THANK GOODNESS!
U.S. NEO-COLONIALISM OUT NOW:
AND NO DICTATORSHIPS!
WHEN DO WE GET A BREAK...
VICTORY TO
THE F.M.L.N.!



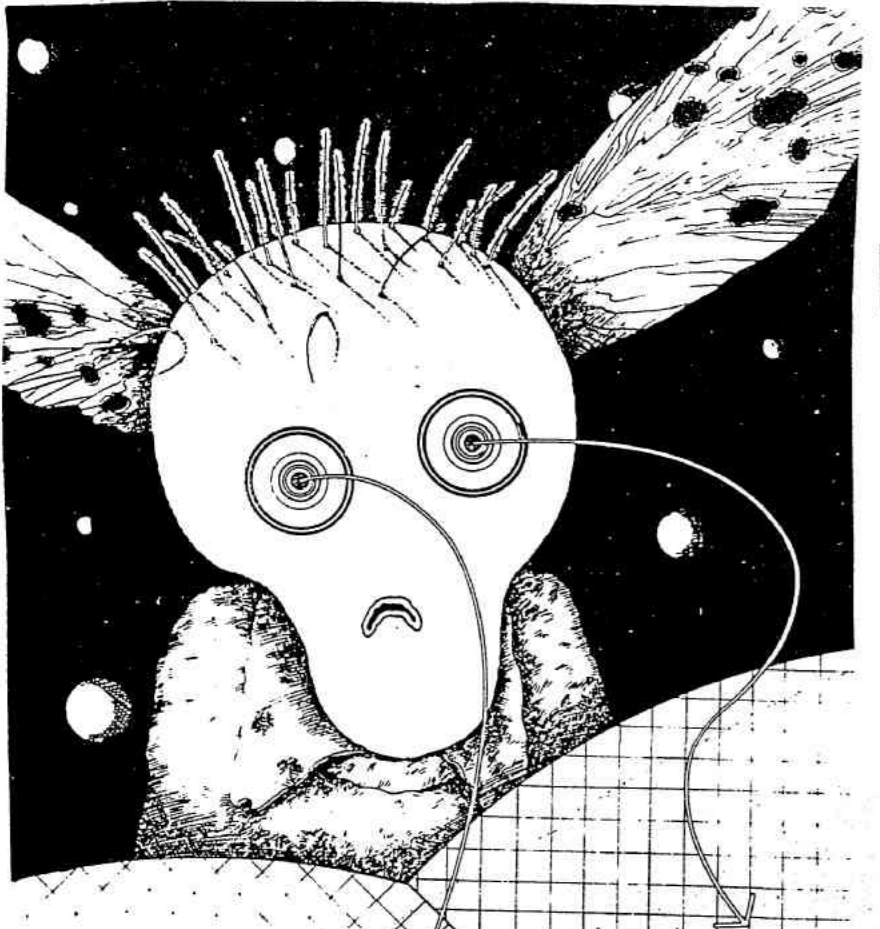
these papers produced by alex anderson: but art's a social process, right? and i don't just mean "i didn't do the drawings". the whole iconography of the cartoon is a real big complex history, a lot of peoples efforts, a lot of social forces: part of a dominant system of representation





Moth of the Month

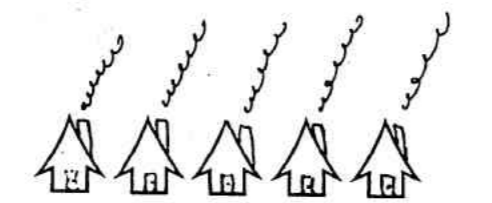
Scientific name *Graellsia isabellae*
Family Saturniidae
Common name Spanish Moon
Wingspan 10-12 cm.
Range Confined to a small region in Spain to the north and east of Madrid.
Habits and habitat The ova are laid from April to May in the wild but not until June in captivity.
Larval foodplants *Pinus sylvestris*, *Pinus maritima* and, in captivity, on other coniferous trees.
Sexual dimorphism Sexes similar but the female has narrow antennae, a thicker abdomen and broader tails.
Variations and similar species Obviously related to the *Actias* genus but quite distinctive and there is nothing similar. Compare also with the genus *Argema* from the African region. *G. isabellae* is probably the origin of all other long-tailed Moon-moths and may well have extended further afield in the past.



And maybe, Once Again.
 Dark as the line of regression
 which runs
 across the burn of my mouth.
 Unequivocal in point sublime.
 Without you, to yearn, begin -
 to burn and rage anew
 amongst the ashes of my pain.
 Where lies the cause?
 The omnipresent dregs, lashing in my brain.
 Avarice galore, presumption complete.

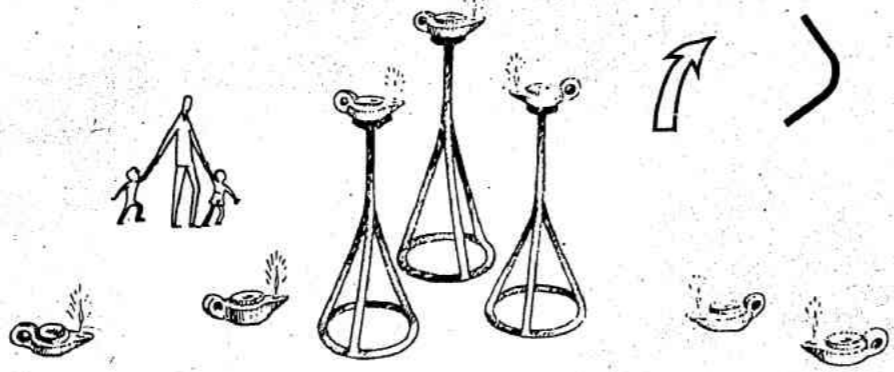
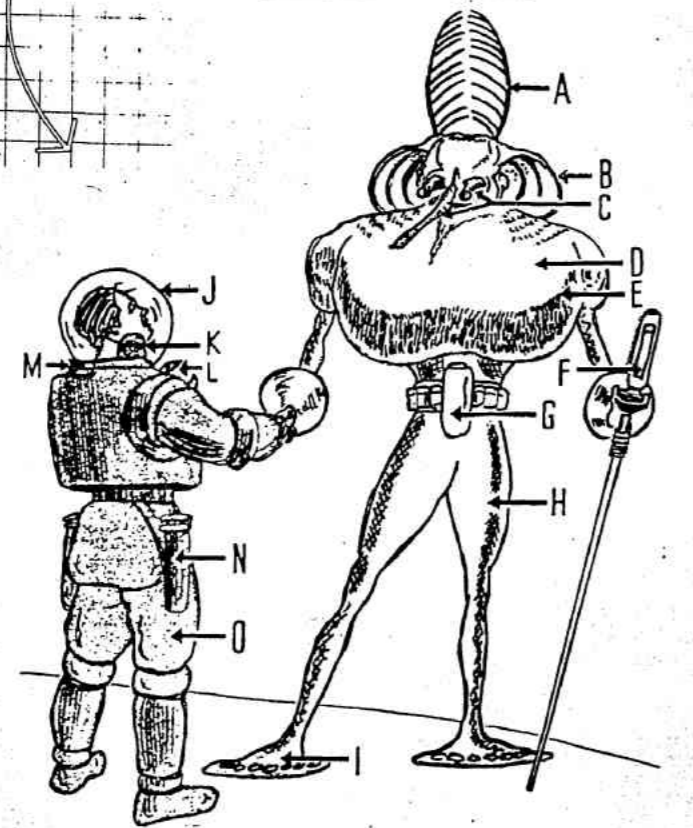
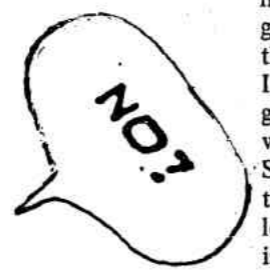
Train Tricks
 For your convenience
 the plastic said.
 To tempt you to our ways.
 Not to fool or waylay you,
 we merely mean
 to give you gifts
 of carbonated neuron beams, and
 silver foil. And thousand mile-high
 screams.
 Set in amongst the glories,
 of our future-shock made dreams.

Fairlie Nielsen



**DO YOU SINCERELY WANT
 TO BE CONNED?**

**Your
 Guide To
 SLIMMING**



VINEGAR HILL

Giday, well it's that time again
 folks. I mean if something ain't done
 soon I swear it will turn me to toohey's
 draught.

Really it's just all getting a bit much.
 I'll tell you from my own pen that it's
 just not right. I mean struth even. Now I
 know that there might be one or two of
 you out there in Woroniland that haven't
 got the foggiest clue in the blue deep as
 to what I'm on about. Shit I mean it
 hasn't been done for two years and it's
 getting boring. I mean it's enough so's
 that yer forget about vogons for a while.
 I have it on good authority from two
 good friends that they needs a coat as
 well and I'm not talking about winter!
 So I think for all youse should aveago at
 the powers that be to paint the bloody
 loos again. Some of that so called graffitti
 is invading my dreams.

Well to the political scene and its
 showing signs that Hawkeye's warts have
 come through. I can't help wondering if
 he has a crystal ball or something. But
 how can ya knock the summit success
 when even the vagon supporters are
 trying to organise a ACT Wart of their
 very own. I can see the trainee vogan
 saying that it was all his idea. The Dun-
 stanish name of another bird has been
 concerned with his lower principals
 in his party and appealing for them to
 stop whingeing and get on with the bus-
 iness of shadows. So go get them Bob.

In quiet desperation that I find my-
 self scratching the barrell for a joke of
 the week so here goes (all subs will
 be at least read)

Q. What is the worst ten years of an
 honours student's life?
 A. Third grade.

So don't panic and remember your tea
 breaks and I hope that ya don't lose all
 ya biros.

Cheers Bruce.

A WOMAN CALLED GOLDA

The producers research the market, prepare the potential audience with pre-publicity, arrange simultaneous coverage by newspapers, magazines and book publishers and then finally set off the media even with the 'real thing'.

Within days, hungry consumers storm newsagents stands for interviews with the stars and in this state of high motivation they are more easily persuaded to buy novels based upon the film based upon the publicity.

A Woman Called Golda is a two part film that was made for television by Paramount Pictures Television. The programme was shown in Sydney and Melbourne in July last year and recently in Canberra. This programme had earlier been screened by syndicated television interests in the United States.

Sydney's Channel 10's prepublicity served the function of both whetting audience appetites as well as shaping their expectations. We were promised a spectacle. The content, we were told, involved the recreation by an international case of the life of a female Prime Minister and the state which she helped create.

It certainly was a spectacle. The production involved ninety actors, two thousand extras, over one hundred crew members, fifteen hundred costumes, scores of antique vehicles and obsolete war machinery, countless wigs, moustaches, props and artifacts of all kinds.

some degree the British-Zionist connection was an outcome of the fact that the indigenous Palestinian population opposed both the Zionist and British presence. Predictably, the film dwells upon the European slaughter of European Jewry and emphasises the subsequent failure of the Europeans to assist the traduced Jewish refugees. And, before you can say 'But this has nothing to do with the Palestinians in Palestine', our hero and her associates begin celebrating the creation of their Zionist state. It is worth noting that the only glimpse we have so far caught of ANY Arabs (let alone Palestinians) is a brief dispute between the heroine and a shopkeeper!

The fiction now enters the realm of the spy-thriller genre, but with the exotic touch of Arabic royalty as the enemy. In her secret mission to King Abdullah in 1947 Ms Meir attempts to extract the King from the matrix of forces which oppose Zionism. Nigel Hawthorne's characterization of King Abdullah borrows from a library of antisemitic cinematic gestures which have been used to depict Arab villains. Hawthorne's complexion, aided by the use of black boot polish, works well with his sneaky eyes and uncontrollable habit of snickering to himself so as to create that familiar stereotype of Arab leaders as anti-feminist deadly desert vermin.

On the following night Part Two began with Ms Meir's voice-over announcing an impending Arab invasion. As spokesperson for the Zionists, she quests to the United States for American money while her associates rustle up military hardware from Europe.



it attempts to re-edit Middle Eastern history so as to produce the desired audience response of adulation for Zionism and one of its former advocates.

Example One: Where do Palestinian refugees come from?

In the tele-feature only one answer is given and for that we must quote the words of the script as spoken by Bergman:

'I'm sure (that) some Palestinian Arabs fled because they were frightened, but many left because their leaders told them to, promising that after we were driven into the sea they would come back and take over Jewish property.'

This argument has been made again and again by Zionists, despite the fact that it has been investigated on several occasions by independent bodies who found no evidence at all that Arab leaders told the Palestinians to flee. There was in fact evidence that they told them to stay where they were. The real reason why the Palestinians fled was because the Zionists conducted a terror campaign against them, perpetrating massacres such as that at Der Yassin, where 254 people were killed by Begin's Ingun militia.

Example Two: Did the Zionists fight the 1956 war alone?

The film presents the 1956 War with Nasser as between Egyptian and Zionist forces. There is no mention whatsoever of the fact that Britain and France (themselves former colonialists of the region) had attacked jointly in accordance with the secret agreement drawn up between Israel, Britain and France.

THE TIMING OF THE MEDIA EVENT

Jack Thompson has suggested that the context within which 'Golda' was programmed was merely fortuitous. Indeed Mr Thompson (and some of those persons involved in the making and programming of 'Golda') may be unwilling agents innocently retailing lies. But that would not end their moral responsibilities. They all now have a duty to rectify their disgraceful role by apologising to the Palestinian people, who, on the very nights of the screening of the programme, were being killed in masses. If this duty is not performed, the real taste of Ms Meir's cakes will remain a mystery for the Australian and American public. Moreover, the tele-feature medium will be permitted to continue to package the most outrageous realities.

Noric Dilanchian

'Television shows don't just happen, they are planned and discussed months in advance.'

*-From 'Tharunka' vol.38, No. 8
July 19, 1982.*

PALESTINE HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

annual general meeting union board room monday may 2, 6 pm

THE STORY

The Hollywoodese began with the message that this is 'a film based on fact' and that 'changes have been made for the purposes of dramatization'.

Golda Meir (played by Ingrid Bergman whose fame still rests upon her Hollywood stereotypes of the interesting good girl) is welcomed at a ceremony held at a Milwaukee school in 1977. In an atmosphere of choking emotion she addresses the children at this school where she too, has studied in the first decade of the twentieth century.

From these opening moments of adulation for the protagonist hero, the film uses flashbacks to return to periods in the life of Ms Meir in Russia, the United States, Transjorde, Africa and Palestine.

With each successive sequence, the film's producers confirm our expectations to the point where Ms Meir can do no wrong.

After the first commercial break we're in 'Palestine 1921' at Kibbutz Meharria. A series of scenes attempt to characterize this community of armed pacifists as being hardworking, liberated, and socialist. For the purposes of humanizing the protagonist, this 'romantic Zionist business' even allows time for chicken jokes as vegetarian Golda plucks chooks.

We see Ms. Meir join the Zionist Histadrut (General Federation of Labor) and debate British migration policies with Major Orde Wingate of the British Administration in Palestine.

Since Ms Meir leads us through each inevitable stage in her life, we tend to view her activities from her perspective. In one of the rare drama scenes in which she does not appear, Major Orde Wingate directs Haganah trainees and exhorts: 'Straightaway now! Good chaps!' Yes it is true that the British army in Palestine assisted the military arm of Zionism. But what the film omits to tell us is that to

Meanwhile a map of Palestine appears on our screens and while Ms Meir's voice-over narrates the image, we see five black arrows representing Arab nations advancing towards Zionist forces.

Later in the film Ms Meir's regular visits to her doctor to treat her 'war injuries' and other ailments are used as a central motif of this representation of Zionists as victims. The pain of one human being is one thing, but to use Ms Meir's ailments as a focus point and to link this in numerous scenes with the wider conflict in the Middle East is to perform a subtle but deliberate task of editing out the historical factors which lie at the root of all the fighting.

Over sixty years ago the Palestinian people's right to all of Palestine was recognized. Thirty years ago they were offered half of it. Now, when some offer them less than a quarter, their persecutors have decided that it is time to remind everyone of Golda. For it was Golda herself who, in 1969 as Prime Minister of the Zionist state, went so far as to deny the very existence of the Palestinian people:

'It was not as though there was a Palestinian people, and in Palestine considering itself as a Palestinian people and we come and threw them out and took their country away from them. They did not exist.'

In the film, the subject matter shifts back and forth but the underlying theme is that Golda was one of the 20th century's greatest women. All of this of course makes what some would call 'good television'. But that's not why the film was made or even why it was shown. Golda has no integrity as either history or as a television biography. It is not the heroine, her fame or her ideas that are of prime thematic importance. The film is best categorized as propaganda because

THE TECHNIQUES OF POLITICAL MELODRAMA

Gulf & Western Industries Inc. one of the largest conglomerates in the international film and television business and its subsidiary - Paramount Pictures Television did not present their work as simply engaging fantasy. On the contrary, the film's first subtitle reads: 'This film is based on fact'.

The assertion that the film is based on fact is reinforced through the use that is made of period black and white newsreel footage. And rather than letting this footage speak for itself, the producers have projected Ms Meir's voice-over interpretations of the images.

Another technique used to reinforce the blurring of facts, fiction and interpretation is the decision to shoot in black and white many of the drama scenes which appear before and after period newsreel footage. Quite clearly the producers of this work have no qualms about confusing the public's impressions of where historical footage ends and Gulf & Western's fantasy begins.

EXAMPLES OF FABRICATIONS

Since this tele-feature claims to be based on 'fact' we are permitted to analyse the work in the light of its own notion of its merits. In this light the work ultimately stands or falls on its historical accuracy. The film is littered with errors and omissions but let us consider two examples.

GIRL'S OWN

IN PURSUIT OF THE UNATTAINABLE

Lesson 593 in Social Control

By Hope Chest

A friend who knows well my penchant for these things, brought back, second-hand from the Merimbula bookshop, "In Search of Charm", by Mary Young. Dated 1962, the front cover shows a fresh-faced yet soignée young thing dancing with a broad shouldered and almost impossibly clean cut young man. Multi-coloured op art bubbles shows how hip it all is. The book is very like "Poise" which I read surreptitiously in the far corners of my high-school library or "Charm" which Helen remembers, or "On Becoming a Woman" which I must remember to return to Denise and which Kate remembered from her school days, or any number of similar books which were also written for the sole purpose of making under-confident adolescent girls feel even more insecure and inadequate.

It's easy to laugh at a book which tells you that when dining out you must keep your handbag and gloves on your lap because should you need your handkerchief and you had to grovel on the floor to get it, you would embarrass your escort. Many women now would take the view that their escort could, if he objected to this, get knotted. This healthy attitude notwithstanding, I still think that these books are a blatant (but also insidious) attempt at strict social control and should be treated seriously. When they are considered in conjunction with other forms of reading material pushed at young girls a nasty picture falls into place. "True Romance", Barbara Cartland, Jean Plaidy, Georgette Heyer, Mills and Boon, and Victoria Holt are sold in monthly millions to women all round the world. Short stories of love and happiness in their more "innocent" and torrid forms are found in the "Women's Weekly" and "Cosmopolitan" respectively — also with stunningly wide circulation. The most basic rationale behind this genre of fiction is that all women just want it and that if you are good, slender, pretty and subservient enough, a big strong man will give it to you and that if you're a) desirable and b) virtuous enough he might even marry you.

In these stories it is rare to find a heroine over 25, or one who isn't beautiful, well-groomed and half-witted. Few have minds, careers or friends of their own. It is men who fill their lives. By being sweet and naive they win his heart from the red-headed schemer with the foreign name and settle down to domestic bliss. It might all seem rather boring to us who are at least exercising our minds at university and who are probably planning to at least see Europe and who realize that there is more to life than getting your hooks into a man at the earliest possible age (Why, heavens above, some of us might even be lesbians!) but can many of us really say that we've purged this dream from our hearts? This fable is flung at us so incessantly and from such an early age (even Barbie had her Ken doll) that it does inflict the intended damage on our collective and individual psyches. Women who are obsessed with the dream of white middle class heterosexual romantic love are stilted human beings living in someone else's future. If they will only follow Aunty Barbara Cartland's role models (or maybe even if they only wish in a tiny corner of their hearts that they could) then they are not going to threaten established societal norms and

we'll all live happily ever after. And how do they follow Aunty Mills and Boons stereotypes? By reading "In Search of Charm" which imparts the practicalities of man-hunting. (And believe me, any girl who fills her head with the complicated niceties of "Chapter 10 — An evening Out with the Boyfriend" will simply have no room or time left over for her nuclear physics or for writing sad essays on the death of kings.)

And I hope that after that diatribe that you'll be safe from the following, presented of course you understand purely in a spirit of academic enquiry and also of course in the interests of "Know your Enemy". Happy hunting!!

Do I look 'big' or 'square'?

Do I look plastered?

Are my neck-lines right?

Do I look 'pear-shaped'?

Do I look unnecessarily short?



TABOOS

To round all this off, here is my ABSOLUTELY TABOO list, and I'm sure you are not guilty of any of these:

Eating with the lips apart.

Taking a second mouthful before the one in the mouth is finished.

Sipping a drink while there is still food in the mouth.

Making any noise when drinking.

Making too much noise when eating.

Taking from a main dish straight to the mouth. (This would include sandwiches, biscuits, and bread and butter.) It can look rather like 'communal' feeding, especially if one or two others are doing it at the same time as you are. It can easily be avoided, even at a stand-up cocktail party, by pausing for a few seconds before eating.

Sprinkling salt or sugar over your own food with a serving spoon. This can be avoided by taking the required small helping on to the side of the plate, and returning the serving spoon to its dish. Of course, this doesn't apply where there is a sprinkler.

Taking such large mouthfuls of food that you are unable to answer questions for an embarrassing few seconds.

Keeping dishes closely surrounding your plate instead of moving them away, or passing them on, after use.

Speaking of illness, diet, or dentistry at meals.

Leaving a spoon in a cup after stirring.

Rattling lumps of sugar around in a cup while stirring.

Eating anything with the knife. (In certain English circles, there is considered to be one exception to this—the conveying of a small piece of cheese towards the mouth by means of the knife, the mouth not actually touching the knife, but taking the cheese from it.)

Making up, combing hair, or picking teeth at table or in public. The right thing to do is to wait until you can go to a powder room for these operations. (However, abroad, teeth are picked at table with toothpicks provided.)

MANUAL

Things to leave to, or allow, the escort

paying and tipping

The escort wouldn't have asked you out unless he was prepared to undertake the paying and tipping. You'll only embarrass him (or even annoy him) by offering to share expense. Of course, should you meet a friend of the opposite sex by chance when travelling or eating out, you should then insist upon paying your own bill.

opening and closing doors

The escort can't of course do this for you if you're always rushing through doors at speed. On the other hand if these little courtesies never seem to occur to him, you can 'train' him (without his realizing it) by slowing down your steps when you are both approaching a door so that he is automatically there first and opens it. You sail through with a murmured 'thank you' under your breath, leaving him to close it.

getting last into a cab, and getting out first

You should get into a cab first, moving to the farther side of the seat so that the escort doesn't have to scramble over your feet. Allow him to give all the instructions to the driver. When getting out, allow him to go first so that he is there to help you down. And finally, of course, allow him to pay and tip the driver.

getting out of his car

If an escort gives you a lift, then upon arrival he may wish to get out of the driving seat, to walk round and open the car door for you from the outside. This would indeed be very rare, but for goodness' sake let him do it or maybe he'll feel frustrated. If you're not sure whether he wishes to do this or not, then give him the opportunity by 'doodling' with your handbag or gloves for a few seconds. In any case, before getting out yourself, give him the opportunity of making some gesture to open the door for you.

other vehicles

The same order applies to getting in and out of other vehicles. How often on top of a bus has one seen the young man getting up and standing back so that his girl-friend can go first to get off. One can almost feel his thought that he knows he is doing the right thing - 'Ladies first'. The only way you can 'train' him here would be to murmur, 'No, you go first, and then you'll be there to catch me if I fall'.

holding your elbow protectively in crowds

This is quite correct. But don't let the escort hold your arm all the time in the street. This can look sloppy and in any case, neither of you can thus execute good deportment. Incidentally, if you ever hold his arm, never let him feel

you're a ton weight. He should only be aware of the most ethereal being lightly poised at his side. And never be seen with your hand popped on the escort's arm while he stalks along with both hands in his pockets. He may not mean it, but it gives the impression that 'he couldn't care less'.

helping you off and on with a coat carrying your case or parcels picking up any dropped articles

Graciously accept all such little courtesies with a 'thrown-away' thank you or just with a rewarding smile.

Stairs

- Do you go 'pigeon-toed'?
- Do you plonk down the whole of the foot?
- Do you allow your seat to assume a near sitting position?
- Does your seat take on strange rolls and curves?
- Do your feet and legs do all the work?
- Does the whole thing lack grace and become a weary effort?
- Do you gather up your full-length evening gown like an ecstatic child in a party-dress?
- Do you come down hanging on to the hand-rail?
- Do you put the heel down first?
- Do you lift your long skirt when descending?

Hotels

If a member of the opposite sex calls to see you, then see him in a drawing room, a lounge, or a terrace, but never, of course, in your room.

If everything about you is pretty normal



My neck looks frightfully long!

knocking or ringing at doors

Avoid doing this very suddenly or loudly. Someone within may be ill, frail, or sensitive.



'Ladies,' said Mr Samuel Goldwyn, the famous Hollywood producer, 'if you want to be devastating, use all the arts of sophistication, but remain demure.'

Now the phrase 'the arts of sophistication' conjures up good grooming, elegant dressing, beauty culture in all its aspects, poise and grace of movement, good speech and a developed personality; 'demure' suggests that tenderness, sweetness and serenity without which no woman can be truly beautiful. And if this book tends to dwell on 'the arts of sophistication, it is because I can't stress too strongly that I feel the young woman of today should be that well-balanced person suggested by a wise Mr Goldwyn.

It is still necessary to give yourself a final inspection before setting out:

- Loose hairs?
- Dandruff?
- Dust or bits?
- Cotton ends (Look especially at collars and buttonholes)
- Buttons secure and properly fastened?
- Shoulder straps properly tethered by lingerie loops or clips?
- Stocking seams straight?
- Shoes immaculate?

This chapter seems to spell much hard work, but remember the old French maxim that 'to be beautiful, you have to suffer'. However, you will find that the hard work will be considerably eased if you are continuously 'streamlining' your activities and routines. In course of time you will find that this disciplined organization of yourself, of your wardrobe, and of your possessions will automatically go into action, and with what pride and joy you will do it all when you visit friends, when you stay in an hotel, and above all when you get married. 25

RE-ORIENTATION DAY

On Friday April 15th Re-Orientation Day took place. A last minute change of venue threw our plans into disarray but in spite of this the event was generally successful. About 60 people took part in the activities and judging by the feedback we have received they found the workshops quite helpful in talking over their problems.

Below are reports on various workshops that took place.

ASIAN STUDIES

While this was quite a small workshop it was nevertheless productive. We discussed the problems of studying Asian languages and two participants expressed discontent at the failure of their teacher to hold tutorial sessions. Their only teaching was in language laboratories. We also discussed the difficulties experienced in language classes that are oversubscribed and have people at different levels of competence. It was generally felt that while the Faculty is currently over-staffed in comparison to other faculties this was necessary due to the large number of languages being offered which require more intensive teaching.

We also discussed the possibility that Asian Studies students who are studying Asian history might be interested in participating in the activities of the History Students' Co-operative which has hitherto been solely comprised of students from the Arts Faculty. There is also the need to clarify the relations between the History Dept and the Asian Studies faculty.

The workshop participants resolved to improve communications between Asian Studies students and to attempt to set up student groups in the various centres to facilitate co-operative study. There will be a meeting of student rep's in the near future with the aim of achieving these goals.

ASSESSMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE STUDY

In this workshop a general discussion took place regarding the problems faced by students who dislike an assessment scheme, in changing that scheme. It was suggested that the consultation with students was often tokenistic and inadequate. We felt that it was inequitable and unnecessary to ask students to decide assessment schemes very early in first term and that this might be left until the middle of the term. Lecturers also might consider giving students a blank cheque and ask them to draw up their own assessment scheme. The group generally seemed to favour the idea of a number of options in an assessment scheme, which gave students a wide choice and didn't, for instance, force them to do exams. It was also felt that consultation over assessment should not take place in lecture rooms but in tutorials. In the former it is often quite difficult for people, to speak out due to the presence of one or two hundred other people in the room. Moreover lectures are structured so that students are passive recipients of knowledge/directives etc. It is very difficult to break down the restrictions that exist in these situations and actually voice an opinion.

On the question of co-operative study we discussed the experiences of the History Students' Co-operative and how, in that department, students had found study groups extremely rewarding in breaking down the competitive system that university constructs for us and replacing it with a co-operative one.



INCENSE

The drudge sweeps up for me
The dust of the incense
That my religiosity has burnt
In my secret cavern -
The church is a shell
Where I celebrate strange rites,
The church is a bell,
Summoning to prayer,
The church is a hell,
Burning out low desire,
The church has crystallized
Out of a hill,
The church is a distant,
Persistent mill,
On the horizon,
Grinding the corn of God.

R.E. McArthur.



STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES WORKSHOP

The Student Representatives Workshop on Re-orientation Day seemed to work very successfully. A major aim was to involve those who attended in the process of formulating a student proposal. A number of useful suggestions arose.

The ANU is a progressive institution in the sense that it has accepted the notion of student representation on most bodies. This situation has arisen because of student activism. So far it remains under-utilised. Student representation is more than just tokenism, but it requires student representatives to take the initiative and to organise students as part of the process. A number of suggestions were made about the best approach. Although the answers are not definitive, they remain worthwhile steps to consider.

1. Canvas student opinion

- this is part of the 'representative' role
- e.g. - announcements in classes
- call a meeting
- make sure you are available for consultation/discussion
- even try a petition.

2. Seek Advice

- this may not be necessary but feel free to consult the Education Collective, the Students' Association and seek more information.

3. Consult Staff

- Obviously this is an optional step and, depending on the issue, it may not be appropriate. Talking to staff on an informal basis can be useful in solving the problem, finding out the possibilities or simply working out tactics.

4. Take a Stance

- Weigh up the pros and cons of a particular position, both in terms of long-term and short-term aims. There are real issues of populism versus a principled stance that cannot be ignored.
- Consider writing a position paper which will explain your stance.

5. Talk with other student reps.

- this may need to be done earlier. Two obvious reasons for this are that "... no power on earth is weaker than the feeble strength of one" and the matter may be common across units, departments or faculties.

6. Inform Students

- Take your position back to the students. Seek contributions but also get them involved e.g. writing submissions, petitions, pickets, demonstrations, letter writing etc. as together you see appropriate.
- Student approval is vital!

7. Put the Motion on the "agenda".

- Action is necessary and students do have the power to call for a Special Meeting.
- Consider lobbying sympathetic staff. Discover who are the friends of the students.

8. Student Rep Caucus

- This is very important to work out the arguments and who will speak
- Also consider arguments against and how they can be countered.
- Work out the way the meeting will go and how you can get it to work your way.

9. The Meeting

- No hard and fast rules
- Generally be firm but polite
- Think about students sitting together or apart. This raises issues of practical communication versus appearing like a caucus.
- Sincerity usually beats debating finesse
- Save speakers for throughout the debate. Don't fire all your volleys at once.
- Generally don't boo, hiss or clap. This is serious and not a football game.
- Motions can help clarify debate.
- Beware of amendments and, to a lesser extent, deferrals.

10. Inform Students of the Result

- Again this is part of the representative role. Students should know what happened and why. Try newsletters or report back to the class
- Consider with students what should be done next.

FACULTY SESSION - SCIENCE

The Science Faculty workshop raised several points of interest to all concerned Science students. We discussed the way that we are taught science in isolation from society, with little opportunity for critical thought. Why are we told nothing of the history and philosophy of Science, or if its social and cultural implications? Why don't Science students do research and write essays? Our noses are kept firmly on the grindstone, and we emerge with our B.Sc. crammed with specialized knowledge, trained in narrow fields which we never get to see in a wider perspective. We felt that it was highly dangerous in a highly technological society such as ours for the possessors of increasingly important scientific and technical knowledge and skills to receive such a one-sided education. We considered a change in emphasis, away from the "how to do it" approach, toward the "why might we do it" approach.

We also discussed the way Science is taught in a rigid, structured way, with heavy continuous assessment, how this related to the previously mentioned problems, and how to overcome this with alternative methods of study. In particular, self-directed study, where people learn what they want to, and acquire skills and knowledge as they need them, is a very effective way of learning - it is the way researchers work! At present, workloads make this impossible within the system, although it is possible to do fewer formal courses, or to work this way during the long holidays.

As a result of this workshop a group for Science students is being formed, with two aims. The first is to discuss and act on some of the problems we face. For example, Science students, especially in first year, participate very little in assessment, and end up with very heavy workloads - often three labs and four assignments every week, plus mid-semester and end of semester exams, in all subjects. This can be changed. The second aim is to read, talk and learn together about Science and its implications, assumptions, history, philosophy, ethics and meaning. Anyone interested in the group can find out more about it by ringing 49 8412.

This workshop covered a lot of different areas: sexism is a multi-faceted phenomenon. The first thing we talked about was the situation of women in the Faculty of Science, which is thoroughly male-dominated. The particular example we discussed was laboratory sessions with insufficient equipment, where students simply rush up and grab equipment in a rather push-and-shove fashion, leading not surprisingly to men getting all the equipment and women having to wait around and do their work after the men have finished. We talked about the possibility of women getting together, to discuss their situation, to support each other and co-operate in this context we also discussed the general phenomenon of the teacher's attention being concentrated on men (teachers expecting women simply to be quiet and get on with their work, men being more vocal about their needs, and somehow regarded as more important): a situation familiar to us all. That led us to talking about experiences in secondary education as well, and what a shock it was for women to come from an all-female learning environment to one where they don't get recognition.

Then we talked about sexual harassment, discussing a particular long-term situation that had affected a couple of us last year, going through what was involved in a particular 'social' situation, feelings of paralysis ("Am I imagining this?"), and all the benefits that can flow from getting together with other women in the same situation, getting support from each other and working out strategies. We also discussed sexual harassment on the streets (abuse/threats from hooners cruising past in cars etc.), our feelings in these situations and what could possibly be done about it.

The main thing to come from the workshop, in "concrete" terms, was an initiative for a workshop in speaking,

Coming Event:

EDUCATION

COLLECTIVE

PLANNING DAY

Saturday 30th April

1pm Chifley Library

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Woroni Vol. 35 No. 5
April 26th, 1983

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Friday 10am - 8pm
Saturday 10am - noon.

This group was one of the largest of the workshop groups at Re-orientation Day (perhaps reflecting discontent?). It concentrated on two topics - assessment and tutorials.

Assessment was the first issue raised in response to the threat to student rights implicit in Mugford's motion to the Faculty of Arts. Students discussed the problems they encountered in attempting to alter assessment schemes proposed by the lecturer(s). The main concerns were confronting the authority of the lecturer by disagreeing; the problems of reaching a consensus in large groups (given the lecturer's authoritative role). This was accentuated by the discussion being focussed through the lecturer. Some students felt 'steamrollered' by the lack of time and lack of priority given to such discussion, by the lecturer.

Tutorials are important in the Arts faculty, and thus were a major topic. Interpersonal dynamics of tutorials were considered - the role of the tutor; the responsibility of students; the problem of certain individuals dominating discussion, etc. The general consensus seemed to be that tutors should facilitate debate, rather than direct/control the tutor or use it as a 'mini lecture'. It was felt that tutorials were 'student ground' - the tutor should ensure that all students can contribute equally and share relevant experiences. The different levels of knowledge amongst students constituted a problem of equity - a distinction was made between individuals sharing knowledge and dominating the discussion.

A more detailed discussion of tutorials and their role in the learning process will feature in the next 'Woroni'.

marijuana?
no thanks

This article has been written to express an opinion regarding the dangers to one's health of taking marijuana. The issue of de-criminalization of marijuana is more than adequately catered for by opposing factions and is not the concern of this article.

The consistent use of marijuana as a 'recreational drug' can lead to a permanent impairment of the user's physical and mental abilities. The basis for this remark is:

- 1) The oral tradition of traditional Chinese medicine.
- 2) The experience of martial arts teachers.
- 3) My own clinical experience as a practitioner of traditional Chinese medicine.

THE ORAL TRADITION

When questioned about using marijuana socially, the answer from the older, more experienced practitioners and theoreticians of traditional Chinese medicine is that it is terribly harmful. The attitude of these people to any perception altering drug (perception because it affects the brain) is that it is not only harms the person mentally and physically but is potentially damaging genetically. This claim would not have been made on the basis of genetic experiments, but by observing the children of drug users and noting a higher than average percentage of abnormalities.

MARIJUANA AND SPORT

Teachers of Chinese martial arts found that students who took marijuana suffered more injuries than non-users. They found that there were structured weaknesses of the spine and joints which led to bones being more frequently dislocated. They also noted that the bones of marijuana users were brittle and broke much more easily. Consequently the people were not allowed to train as hard as those who did not take marijuana.

This problem of easily acquired dislocations and breaks is not restricted to the fighting arts.



Any person who uses marijuana socially and plays a sport that involves physical contact with other people as objects, runs a much greater risk of breakage of bones and dislocation of joints than people who do not take marijuana.



MARIJUANA AND HEALTH

From my own experience of treating marijuana users there a number of general observations. Firstly, I have noticed a link between marijuana users and the following disorders: very poor concentration, easily tired, lowered resistance to disease, subluxations, persistent neck and back pain. With non-users, these disorders are normally the result of long-term illness, injury or stress. What is happening is that the taking of marijuana is causing some serious physiological disorder within the body.

After the initial 'high' of taking marijuana has passed, the person generally experiences a period of lassitude. With a growing frequency of use this period increases until the person is used to always being tired. In line with being constantly tired, the person's lifestyle also slows down and they become apathetic about their life and state of health. This often manifests by the person spending hours indulged in mindless activities such as watching TV or listening to music. For students who are attempting to get through a course of study, losing so much time can be disastrous and lead to them failing, which can affect their whole life.

It is unfortunately impossible to state how much time or marijuana it takes to reach such a low level of physical and mental health. It is determined by the individual's state of health at the time of starting to use marijuana, the frequency and amount of marijuana taken and other factors such as diet and use of other drugs.

The wisest decision that people can make is to not have marijuana as the effects are too damaging.

Robert Carter

25

SOCIAL ACTION AND THE ACADEMICS

There are, then, several psychological and social reasons why academics and social activism do not mix so very often. Many intellectual escapists are attracted to academia. Even those who are inclined to action must spend years on the path to tenure, during which peer recognition depends on not rocking the boat, and during which the pervasive atmosphere of the belief in restrained scholarly behaviour in the quest for value-free knowledge is imbibed. These psychological and social reasons for academic passivity are valid in the sense that they address the personal experience of academics in their own academic culture. But what explains the ideology of academic passivity itself? To do this it is necessary to go beyond psychological and social factors to the institutional features which provide the framework for academic life.

Structural factors

What is the role of academics in present day society? The standard perspectives based on descriptive sociological characteristics or on Marxist analysis provide little insight about the social activism of academics. More useful, I find, is a perspective (5) that distinguishes between the traditional manual working class and the group of those who make their living by mental activities. The latter group can be called the 'white collar class', the 'professional-managerial', the 'New Class', or, as I will do here, the 'intellectual class' or IC for short. Whether or not this group — which includes academics, teachers, members of the medical, legal and other professions, and office workers in corporate and government employment, among others — should be called a 'class' in the Marxist sense has been a matter for much heated debate. But whether this group is called a class, a stratum or interest group is not particularly important here. What is important is the perception that the group of workers who make their living by mental activities has a distinct set of group interests which at times conflict with the interests of political and economic elites and with the interests of the manual working class.

Clearly academics are key members of the IC, their own distinctive role is that of training and certifying new members of the IC, in other words of reproducing that class.

There are various paths which the IC can take to increase its power and privilege vis-a-vis the rest of society. One way is to act as servants of elites, helping to manage corporations and governments.

Academics play this role by orienting their research and teaching to corporate and state interests, and by developing systems of ideas which justify the present distribution of power and wealth.

Another avenue for the IC to pursue is to directly promote goals beneficial to its own freedom and expansion, such as professional control of standards and working conditions. For academics this means defending and expanding university autonomy, academic freedom, and the size and importance of higher education generally.

Since in capitalist societies many of the constraints on the prerogatives of the IC come from business interests, the IC may ally itself with the working class in some campaigns, such as for better wages and conditions. A radical variant of this alliance is represented by many Marxist parties, whose leading members are dominated by alienated members of the IC. Historically, the victories of communist parties have led to the creation of vast new bureaucracies with many jobs for the IC. The working class, in whose name the expropriation of the capitalists was carried out, finds itself dominated by a

new set of rulers.

This broad outline of the role of the IC has several illuminating features, but leaves out many factors. Most importantly, the IC — like other classes — is internally differentiated. In white collar bureaucracies, for example, there is a vast difference between the power and privileges of top managers and lowly clerks. In universities, the interests of deans and of engineers and historians, may conflict as well as overlap, depending on the issue.

The increasing penetration of bureaucratic modes of organisation into academia is one of the most important changes to have affected academic life over the past several decades. University administrations rather than outside interests are now the most serious threat to academic freedom.(6)

The following categories, among others, can be recognised among academics: — servants of power, who actively serve outside groups, and are typically found in professional areas such as engineering, forestry and commerce; — old line bureaucrats, or rather authority-crats, who identify with and serve the current internal power structure; — technocrats and other academic elites who actively promote the independent interests of intellectual elites;

Continued from last issue...



— time-serving academics, whether sitting in a position or hoping to move, who depending on the situation may support any or all of the above groups;

— marginal staff, typically those without immediate prospect of tenure, who may decide either to play the academic game, exit to other careers, or join radical groups.

This background provides a useful perspective for addressing structural factors influencing the relation of academics to social action.

Privilege. Academics, especially tenured ones, are a privileged group in society; high salaries, job security and a large degree of control over their work. Tenured academics have 'made it'. Why should they stick their necks out to participate in social action campaigns?

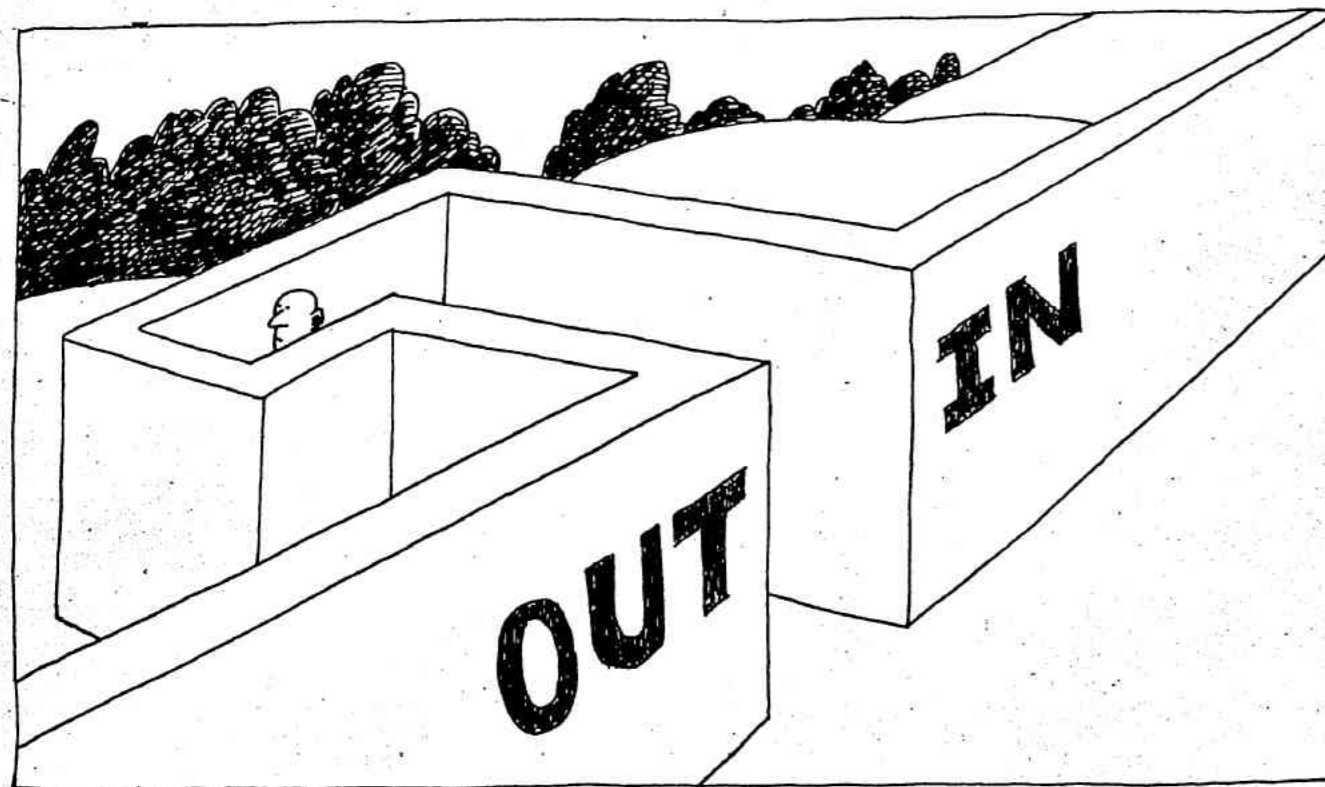
It is clear that privilege often inhibits social action, but why are academics privileged? One reason is their service to dominant institutions: their orientation toward research which serves corporations and governments, their teaching which trains skilled labour for these areas, and their articulation of sophisticated apologetics for the status quo. Especially at the top echelons of academia, there is considerable interaction and interchange with elites in corporations

and government. Research contracts, consultancies, sitting on boards, and jobs all help keep academic leaders responsive to corporate and government interests.(7)

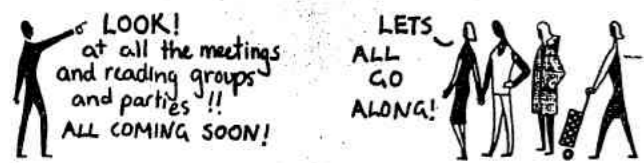
Among academics, consulting for and obtaining posts from corporations and governments is accepted and encouraged and is an advantage in obtaining appointments and promotions. In contrast, consulting for trade unions or community groups — especially if there are no lucrative fees — is of low prestige and can be a positive hindrance in one's career. Academics and academic institutions sometimes study the underprivileged and the less powerful, but avoid consorting with them. For example, the Lucas Aerospace Combine Shop Stewards' Committee, which led the workers of Lucas Aerospace in Britain in developing an alternative corporate plan for producing socially useful products and protecting jobs and job skills, had considerable difficulty in finding a tertiary institution willing to house a centre for students and staff to work on socially useful products, to be jointly controlled by the Combine and the tertiary institution.(8)

Because of the involvement of academia in the military-industrial-bureaucratic-scientific complex, there can be considerable antagonism by academics, especially leading ones, to those who speak out on social issues and potentially jeopardise the goodwill of business and government patrons of academia. Hence the attacks on people such as Ted Wheelwright and Clyde Manwell.

Although academics can increase their material privileges by keeping in the good graces of business and government, business and government intervention in academic affairs also provides a threat to the autonomy of academics, to their freedom to define their own research and teaching directions. Those academics who in effect identify more with the independent interests of the IC, rather than identifying with the interests of business and government elites, are more likely to resist attacks on university autonomy and intellectual freedom. For example, the orientation of tenured staff in university forestry departments and of leading figures in state forestry commissions in Australia is very much in tune with the interests of the forest industries. Yet when the Chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria complained strongly to high officials of La Trobe University about public statements — made in their private capacities — by Peter Rawlinson and Philip Keane, tenured staff at the University, these attacks were strongly resisted by the university officials in the name of academic freedom.(2)



BY BRIAN MARTIN...



THE FUTURE OF THE COTTAGE

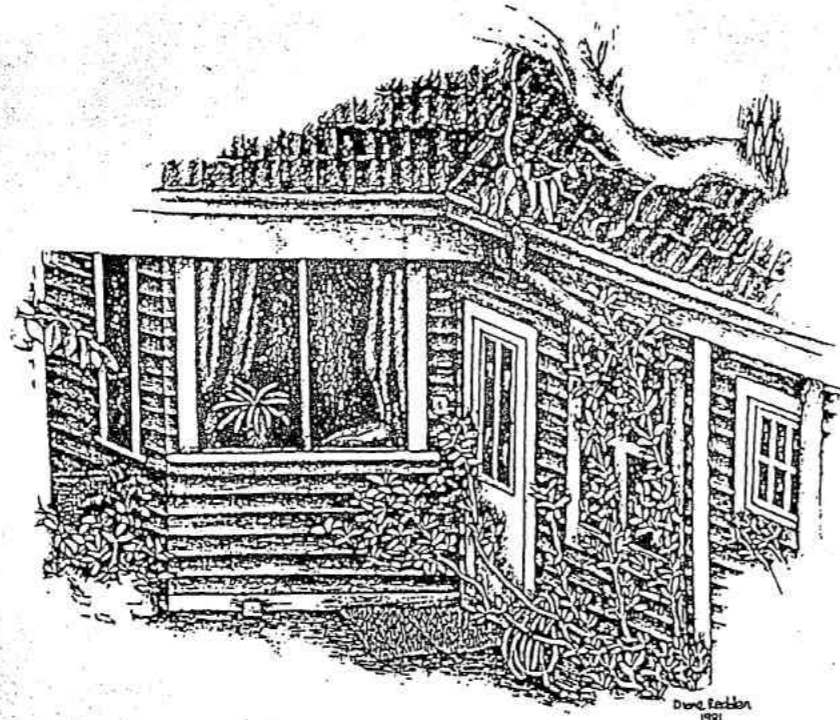
THEORY READING GROUP

Wednesday May 4, 5-7pm

"Somewhere in the English Department"
 Michel Foucault's "What is an author?"
 copies in pigeonhole in SA. Office

All students interested in literary theory:
 "this is it!"

MUM SAYS SOCIAL WORKERS
 ARE EMPLOYED TO TELL US
 THE AUTHORITIES CAN'T AFFORD
 TO HELP US



The first of a series of meetings to discuss the role
 of the Cottage in student welfare will be held:

MAY 4th 5-7 pm

ANU P.E. SOCIETY READING GROUP

Week 1: Thursday 28 April
 Union Board Room 1pm

M. Brezniak & J. Collins,

"The Australian Crisis: From Boom to Bust"
JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY
 No. 1 OCTOBER 1977

ANU COUNSELLING CENTRE (SPORTS UNION)

ALL INTERESTED PEOPLE ARE URGED TO ATTEND

TRAVELLING OVERSEAS?
see

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Woroni Vol. 35 No. 5
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HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Robert Macarthur
 Woroni's favourite
 poet

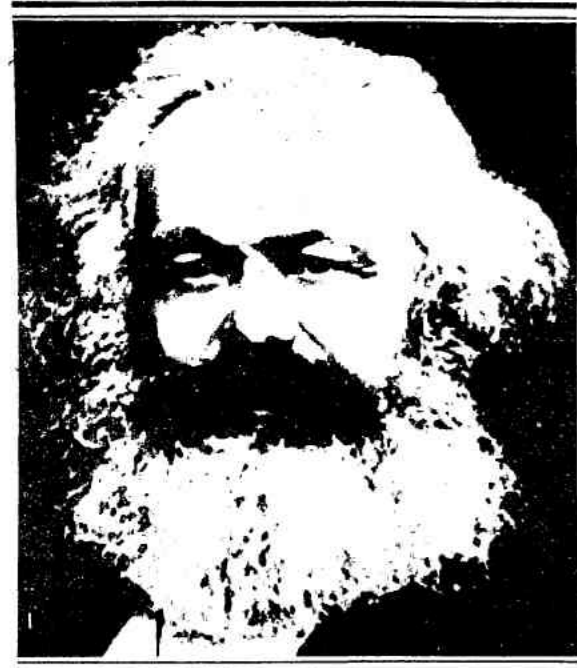
STUDENT DISARMAMENT GROUP
 General Meeting Monday 2 May
 7.30pm, Union Board Room

"Perspectives for S.D.G.?"

ALL STUDENTS WELCOME

ALL WE ARE SAY-ING,
 IS GIVE PEACE A CHANCE...

all join in



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wants people who aren't interested. If you're
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For our

Big Wine and Cheese Party
 at 12.30 Friday 29 May
 in Room 1002, Pol. Sci. Dept

We meet every Friday. All Welcome

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 Andropov and Idi-Amin

(These people have not been informed for
 security reasons)

MAY DAY

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